

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

1912.



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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

## HEALTH

OF THE

County Borough of Stockport,

**FOR THE YEAR, 1912.**

BY

HERBERT E. CORBIN,

B.Sc., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

*MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.*

Medical Superintendent, Corporation Hospitals,  
Medical Officer, Education Committee.

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STOCKPORT :

SWAIN & CO., LTD., GENERAL PRINTERS, KING STREET EAST.



8141

EXTRACT FROM THE ORDER OF THE LOCAL GOVERN-  
MENT BOARD, 23rd MARCH, 1891.

RELATING TO THE DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS  
OF HEALTH.

(14) He shall also make an annual report to the Sanitary Authority up to the end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken, or which he has advised the Sanitary Authority to take, during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year. The report shall also contain an account of the inquiries which he has made as to the conditions injurious to health existing in the district, and of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under any statute, so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions; and also an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes over places and houses that the Sanitary Authority have power to regulate, with the nature and result of any proceedings, which may have been so required and taken in respect of the same during the year. The report shall also record the action taken by him, or on his advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, to dairies, cow-sheds, and milk shops, and to factories and workshops. The report shall also contain tabular statements (on forms to be supplied by us, or to the like effect) of the sickness and mortality within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities.



### HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN HENRY GEORGE SMEETH, M.D.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR CHARLES WALMSLEY.

THE MAYOR  
(Alderman Arthur Briggs, LL.B.)

ALDERMEN ALLCOCK, GREEN, AND SHARPLES ; COUNCILLORS BAILEY,  
BREWSTER, BROCKLEHURST, CHADWICK, MERRISON, NICHOLSON,  
AND NODEN.

MEETINGS—ALTERNATE MONDAYS AT 3-30 P.M.

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### HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN HENRY GEORGE SMEETH, M.D.

ALDERMEN ALLCOCK AND SHARPLES ; COUNCILLORS BAILEY, BREWSTER,  
AND WALMSLEY.

MEETINGS—SECOND WEDNESDAY IN EACH MONTH AT 4 P.M.

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### HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN HENRY GEORGE SMEETH, M.D.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR JOHN COUPE.

THE MAYOR  
(Alderman Arthur Briggs, LL.B.)

ALDERMAN SHARPLES ; COUNCILLORS W. H. HOLLIS, J.P., R. JOHNSON, J.P.,  
AND W. THOMAS.

MEETINGS—SECOND TUESDAY IN EACH MONTH AT 4 P.M.



HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Food Inspector.....W. BUTLER.\*

Factory and Workshop Inspector..... C. R. BILLINGHAM.

District Inspectors { .....J. ASHTON.\*  
.....R. WILSON.\*  
.....(Resigned Sept. 14th).....J. BROWN.\*  
.....(Commenced Mar. 18th).....E. E. WILLIS.\*  
.....(Commenced Sept. 23rd).H. H. MARTINDALE.\*

Female Sanitary Inspectors { .....MRS. M. E. FORSTER.\*  
.....MISS K. M. JONES.\*  
.....MISS E. B. SWAN.\*

\* Those marked with an asterisk have obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Clerks { .....H. BAILEY.  
.....G. W. YATES.

Office Boy.....J. R. GILL.

Ambulance Attendant.....G. WEBB.

Disinfecter.....J. RAYNER.

Shops Act Inspectors { ..(Commenced Aug. 12th).....E. FIRTH.  
.....(Commenced Aug. 19th ; resigned Nov. 9th).H. THOMAS.  
.....(Commenced Nov. 29th).....E. A. HAMBLET.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT.

Inspector.....J. R. BATES.

HERBERT E. CORBIN, B.Sc., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,  
Medical Officer of Health.



**To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors  
of the County Borough of Stockport.**

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Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough of Stockport for the year 1912.

The birth-rate during the year was 22.75 per thousand of the population, a decrease of .58 per thousand below that of last year ; and is the lowest rate recorded for the borough.

The death-rate was 16.02 per thousand, a decrease of 1.36 per thousand on that of last year. This is the lowest death-rate recorded for the borough, the previous lowest rate being 17.03 for the year 1910. This satisfactory death-rate was mainly due to one cause, namely, the comparative absence of diarrhoea during the late summer and autumn, due very largely to the wet and cold months of July and August.

The infantile mortality also presents the lowest recorded figure, namely, 109.5, the previous lowest rate being 132 in 1909, and can be accounted for in a similar manner.

It is, however, very gratifying that the general death-rate and the infantile mortality rate were both considerably lower than the rates in previous years when similar meteorological conditions existed.

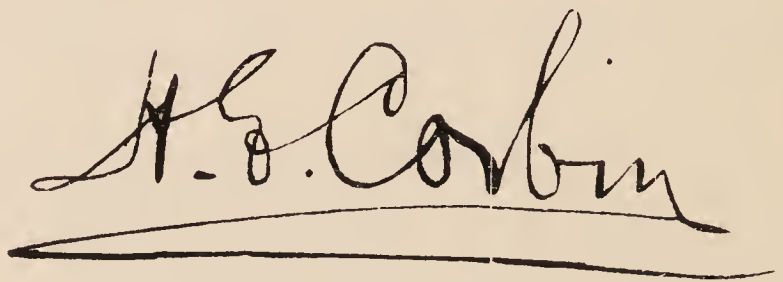
The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 1.29, as compared with 1.35 in 1911.

It is satisfactory to record that there has been no epidemic prevalence of the notifiable infectious diseases in the borough during the year, and that the sickness rate of each of the infectious diseases in Stockport was considerably lower than the average rates of the other County Boroughs in England and Wales.

It is a great pleasure to me to report the excellent work done by the staff of your Health Department during the year, and I have also to express my gratitude to your Health Committee, and to other Committees, for the kindness and assistance which I have received.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "H. S. Corbin". The signature is written in dark ink and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Stockport,  
May 30th, 1913.



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**PART I.**

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*Statistical.*

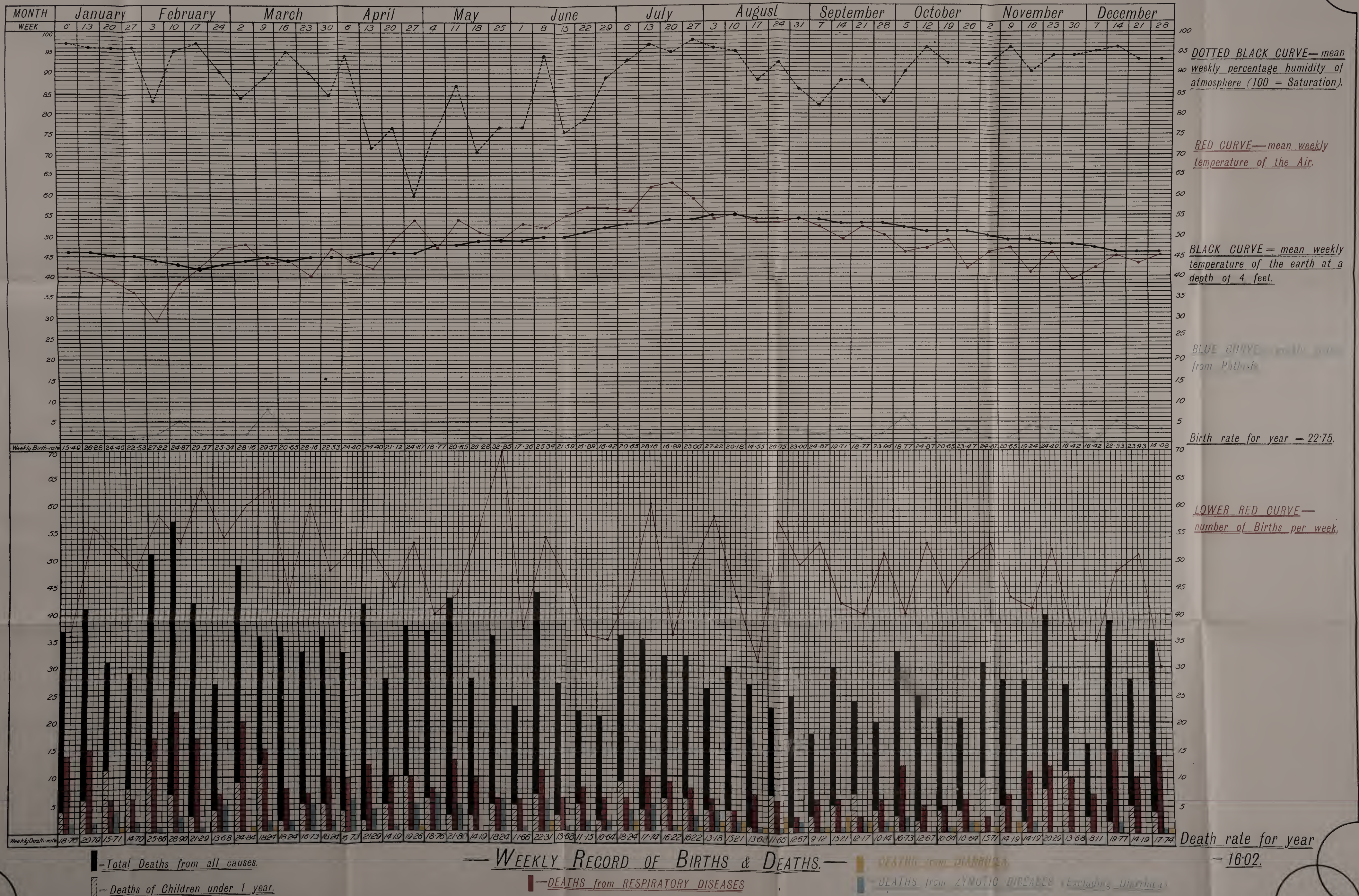
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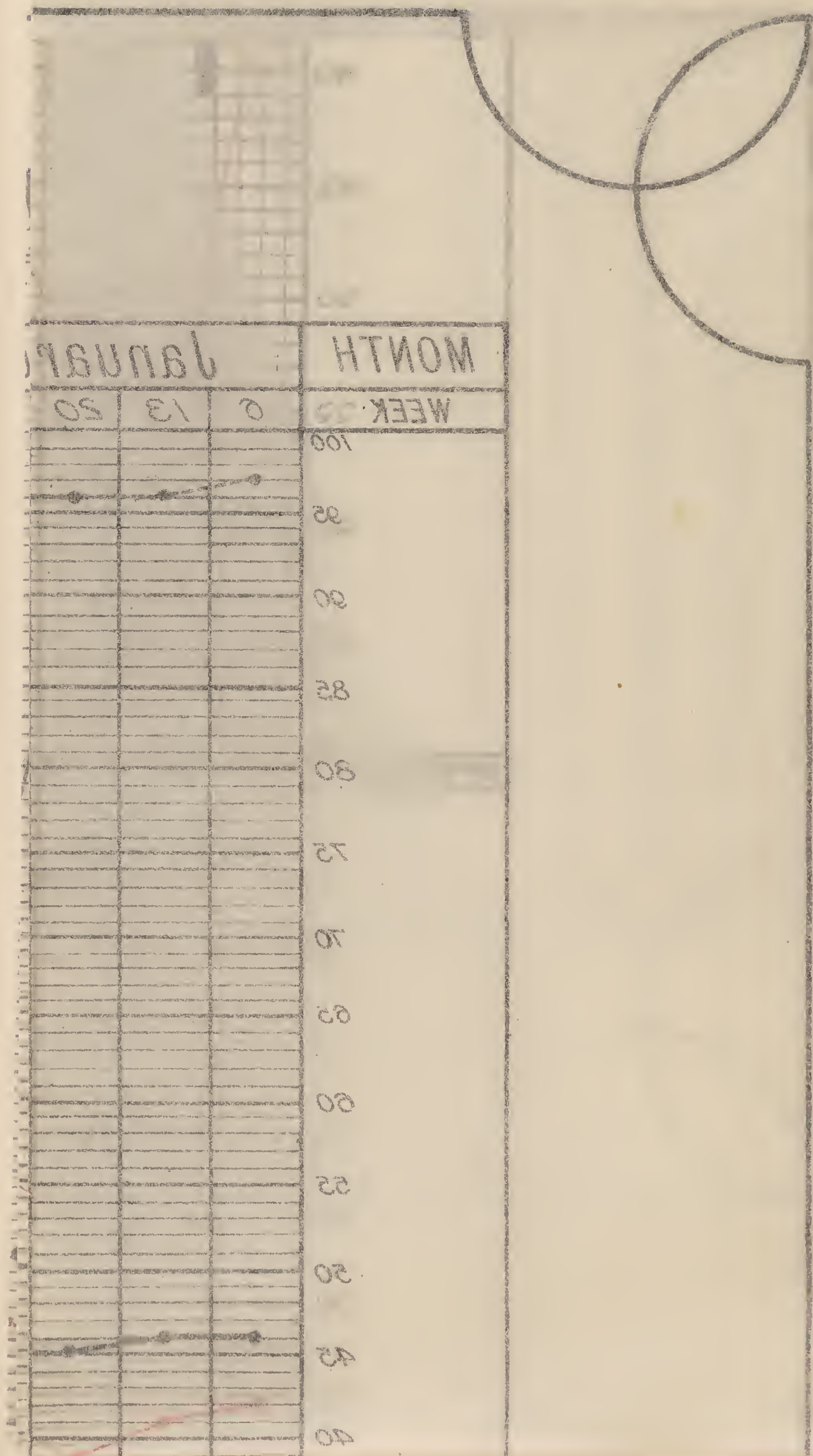




# — County Borough of Stockport = 1912. —









# County Borough of Stockport.

## 1912.

### Statistical Memoranda.

	Stockport.	England and Wales	95 Great Towns.	146 Smaller Towns.	England & Wales less the 241 Towns.
Estimated Population. Mid- year, 1912 .....	110,781	—	—	—	—
Area in Acres .....	5,485	—	—	—	—
Birth Rate per 1,000 .....	22.75	23.8	24.9	23.8	22.6
General Death Rate, per 1,000	16.02	13.3	14.6	13.0	12.1
Deaths of Infants under One Year, per 1,000 Births.	109	95	101	99	86
Death Rate from Seven Prin- cipal Zymotic Diseases	1.42	—	—	—	—
Death Rate from Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption)	1.29	—	—	—	—
Death Rate from all other Tubercular Diseases ..	0.47	—	—	—	—

In the graphic chart forming the frontispiece of the Report weekly records of deaths and births can be seen at a glance, together with those of deaths from certain special causes. The average weekly temperature and relative humidity is also given. Thus at a glance many useful facts may be seen in this chart which has been carefully prepared by Inspector Butler.

## Physical Features.

The rivers Goyt and Tame unite at Tiviot Dale to form the river Mersey, and the borough is situated on both the Lancashire and Cheshire sides of this river.

**GEOLOGY.**—The solid rocks of the district are Permian Sandstone, Permian Marl, and Pebble Beds, with Coal Measures underlying glacial drift. The Heaton Norris portion of the borough largely consists of sand and gravel overlying boulder clay, with pebble beds of the new red sandstone subjacent. Portwood, between the rivers Tame and Goyt, consists of a considerable depth of alluvium overlying the solid Permian Sandstone. The remainder of the district may perhaps be roughly divided into two halves by a line passing from the junction of Lancashire Hill and Sandy Lane to the junction of Cherry Tree Lane and Wellington Road South. The portion of the borough lying to the east of this line has for solid rock mainly Permian Sandstone, whilst that lying to the west of it has Trias Sandstone for foundation. Forming as it were the boundary line between these two geological formations is a layer of Permian Marl, which extends in a strip on an average one-sixth of a mile in width between the two points named. Other strips of the same formation, though of slightly less width, run parallel with the above through various portions of the borough. (See Annual Report for 1900, page 7).

## WATER SUPPLY.

**LYME PARK, DISLEY.**—The 1861 Act authorised construction of three reservoirs in Lyme Park, Disley. The gathering ground contains 1350 acres.

The Horse Coppice Reservoir, the first to be constructed, has a capacity of 73,000,000 gallons, and a top-water level of 667 feet above O.D.

The Bollinhurst Reservoir, situated immediately above Horse Coppice Reservoir, has a capacity of 85,000,000 gallons, and a top water level of 730 feet above O.D. The third reservoir was not constructed. As the riparian owners were compensated in money, no compensation water is given to the streams. The average rainfall for the past eighteen years is 32.74 inches, which gives a supply of 1,300,000 gallons per day. The water is filtered through sand filters before being delivered to consumers. The top water level of the filtered water tank is 452 feet above O.D. The water from these reservoirs contains from 4.5 to 5.5 degrees of hardness, about one-half of which is permanent.

**WILMSLOW.**—Two boreholes: 1st, 400 feet deep, 9 inches diameter; 2nd, 403 feet 10 inches deep, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter, for a depth of 132 feet, 9 inches and 14 inches diameter, for the remainder of the depth. The supply of water is from the New Red Sandstone, and before softening contains about 14 degrees of hardness. This is reduced to 7.6 degrees before being distributed. The station was designed to supply 750,000 gallons of water per day.



A third borehole has recently been completed. These works [were closed on 7th May, 1912.

MANCHESTER CORPORATION.—By three agreements a total quantity of about 1,500,000 gallons per day is available from the Manchester Corporation Longdendale works.

KINDER.—By Act of Parliament, 1901, powers were obtained to construct reservoirs and other works in the Kinder, Sett, and Hollingworth valleys. The Kinder reservoir has been constructed, and has a capacity of about 515,500,000 gallons, and a top water level of 917 feet above O.D. The water is taken from the river Kinder and is filtered through mechanical filters before being used. The drainage area is 2130 acres in extent, and about 2,500,000 gallons per day is available after the compensation water has been given to the stream. The reservoir is formed on the Yoredale shales and grits. The gathering ground is for the most part open moorland, and produces an exceedingly pure water.

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### Population.

The population of the Borough estimated to the middle of the year 1912 was 110,781. This figure is the estimate of the Registrar General.

The Census returns relating to age distribution and social statistics have not yet been published, but from the figures available the Registrar General has calculated the factor for correction, viz., the figure by which the recorded death-rate must be multiplied to correct it for variations in age and sex distribution. This factor is lower than the factor obtained from the previous Census, and indicates that the population of the Borough approximates as regards age and sex distribution more nearly to that of the whole country, a fact which will favourably affect the corrected death-rate.

The area of the Borough at the present time is 5,485 acres, giving an average density of population of 20.2 persons per acre, and varying from 98.5 persons per acre in St. Thomas's Ward and 7.08 in South Reddish Ward.

The number of houses erected during the year is 303, which is considerably lower than for several years, the number erected during 1910 and 1911 being 510 and 505 respectively. The majority of these houses have been built in Edgeley Ward, and unfortunately, though erected under good and modern bye-laws, as many as 30 houses per acre have been built.

It is hoped, however, that a Town Plan will shortly be in operation for the unbuilt-on land in the southern portion of the Borough, and later for the northern portion of the Borough, by which the number of houses per acre, and the character and disposition of the buildings, will be determined.

<i>Name of Ward.</i>	<i>No. of houses built during 1912.</i>
Lancashire Hill.....	9
Heaton Lane.....	4
Old Road.....	—
Portwood.....	—
St. Mary's.....	2
Vernon.....	—
Spring Bank.....	—
Hollywood.....	28
Edgeley.....	134
Shaw Heath.....	13
St. Thomas's.....	—
Hempshaw Lane.....	—
Cale Green.....	2
Heaviley.....	85
Reddish North.....	8
Reddish South.....	18
Total.....	303

Based upon the estimate of the Registrar-General and upon the figures above quoted of the Borough Surveyor, an estimate has been made of the various Ward populations, and the figures are given herewith as showing the distribution of the population and the density of the various districts.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Acre- age.</i>	<i>Estim- ated Popu- lation.</i>	<i>Per- sons per Acre.</i>	<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Acre- age.</i>	<i>Estim- ated Popu- lation.</i>	<i>Per- sons per Acre.</i>
Lancashire Hill	145	5530	38.14	Edgeley . . . . .	331	9440	28.52
Heaton Lane ..	234	6238	26.66	Shaw Heath ..	392	10740	27.40
Old Road . . . . .	114	6015	52.76	St. Thomas's..	53	5220	98.50
Portwood . . . . .	324	7995	24.67	Hempshaw L'e	146	5695	39.00
St. Mary's.....	91	3240	35.60	Cale Green.....	145	6608	45.57
Vernon . . . . .	427	6300	14.75	Heaviley . . . . .	1115	10245	9.20
Spring Bank...	81	4325	53.40	Reddish North.	786	9125	11.61
Hollywood.....	346	8720	25.20	Reddish South	755	5345	7.08
				<i>Whole Borough</i>	5485	110,781	20.20



**Growth of Stockport.**

Year.	Inhabited Houses.	Houses Vacant. Building.		Population.	Total Increase.	Total Decrease.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
1871	..	..	..	†53001	..	1681	..	3.07
1881	13007	*†1558	74	†59553	6552	..	12.36	..
1891	15573	*†1216	100	†70263	10710	..	17.93	..
1892	..	..	..	71000	737	..	1.04	..
1893	16269	*870	170	71930	930	..	1.309	..
1894	16397	*804	150	72770	840	..	1.16	..
1895	16859	*876	100	73620	850	..	1.16	..
1896	17190	*890	120	74480	860	.	1.16	..
1897	17693	*613	197	75350	870	..	1.16	..
1898	17888	*561	..	76220	870	..	1.15	..
1899	18148	*600	197	77100	880	..	1.15	..
1900	18320	*697	220	78000	900	..	1.16	..
1901	†17982	*†753	†71	†78897	897	..	1.15	..
1902	21872	*844	180	‡94422	15525	..	19.67	..
1903	22158	*875	194	95709	1287	..	1.36	..
1904	22684	*1007	205	97008	1299	..	1.35	..
1905	23056	*1056	300	98320	1312	..	1.35	..
1906	23499	*1167	285	99646	1326	..	1.35	..
1907	24051	*1097	230	100986	1340	..	1.34	..
1908	24583	*1013	260	102339	1353	..	1.34	..
1909	25142	*833	280	103706	1367	..	1.34	..
1910	25256	*1041	289	105087	1381	..	1.33	..
1911	25767	*1110	206	†108693	3606	..	3.43	..
1912	26134	*1173	190	110781	2088	..	1.92	..

† *Census Return.*\* *Not including lock-up shops, factories, and warehouses unoccupied at night, which number at the present time 1199.*‡ *Borough Extension.*

**Marriages.**

The number of Marriages solemnised during 1912 was 917 or 22 less than in 1911, the marriage rate per 1,000 persons living being 16.5.

Of the 917 marriages during the year 544 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, 99 under Roman Catholic rites, 4 at the Jewish Synagogue, 143 according to the rites of other religious denominations, and 127 at the Registrar's Office.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Marriages.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Living.</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales.</i>
1893	486	13.5	14.7
1894	615	16.9	15.1
1895	680	18.4	15.0
1896	585	15.7	15.8
1897	689	18.2	16.0
1898	706	18.5	16.3
1899	754	19.8	16.5
1900	753	19.3	16.0
1901	687	17.4	15.9
1902	808	17.1	15.9
1903	711	14.8	15.6
1904	811	16.7	15.2
1905	837	17.02	15.3
1906	902	18.1	15.6
1907	862	17.07	15.8
1908	779	15.2	14.9
1909	856	16.5	14.6
1910	931	17.7	15.0
1911	939	17.2	15.2
1912	917	16.5	

## Births.

During the year 1912, 2,520 births have been registered in the Borough, viz., 1,308 males and 1,212 females. This gives a birth-rate of 22.75 per thousand of the estimated population, as compared to 23.33 in the previous year.

This is the lowest birth-rate recorded for the Borough, and is 4 per thousand below the average rate for the last ten years.

The decline in the birth-rate appears to continue, and as the natural increase in the population is due to the excess of births over deaths; and further, as it cannot be hoped that the decline in mortality can be maintained at the existing rate, it can only be expected that the diminution in the natural increase in the population must be accelerated as the birth-rate diminishes.

With regard to the birth-rates in the different Wards, the highest rate is in Spring Bank Ward, viz., 28.67 per thousand; and the fact that this ward also has the highest nett death-rate, and an infantile mortality greatly in excess of any other ward in the Borough, indicates a lower grade in the conditions of health and life than generally exists; and it is unfortunately in such districts, where the social conditions of the inhabitants are poorest, that the highest birth-rate occurs.

The lowest birth-rate is in Cale Green Ward, a record which this ward has maintained for many years.

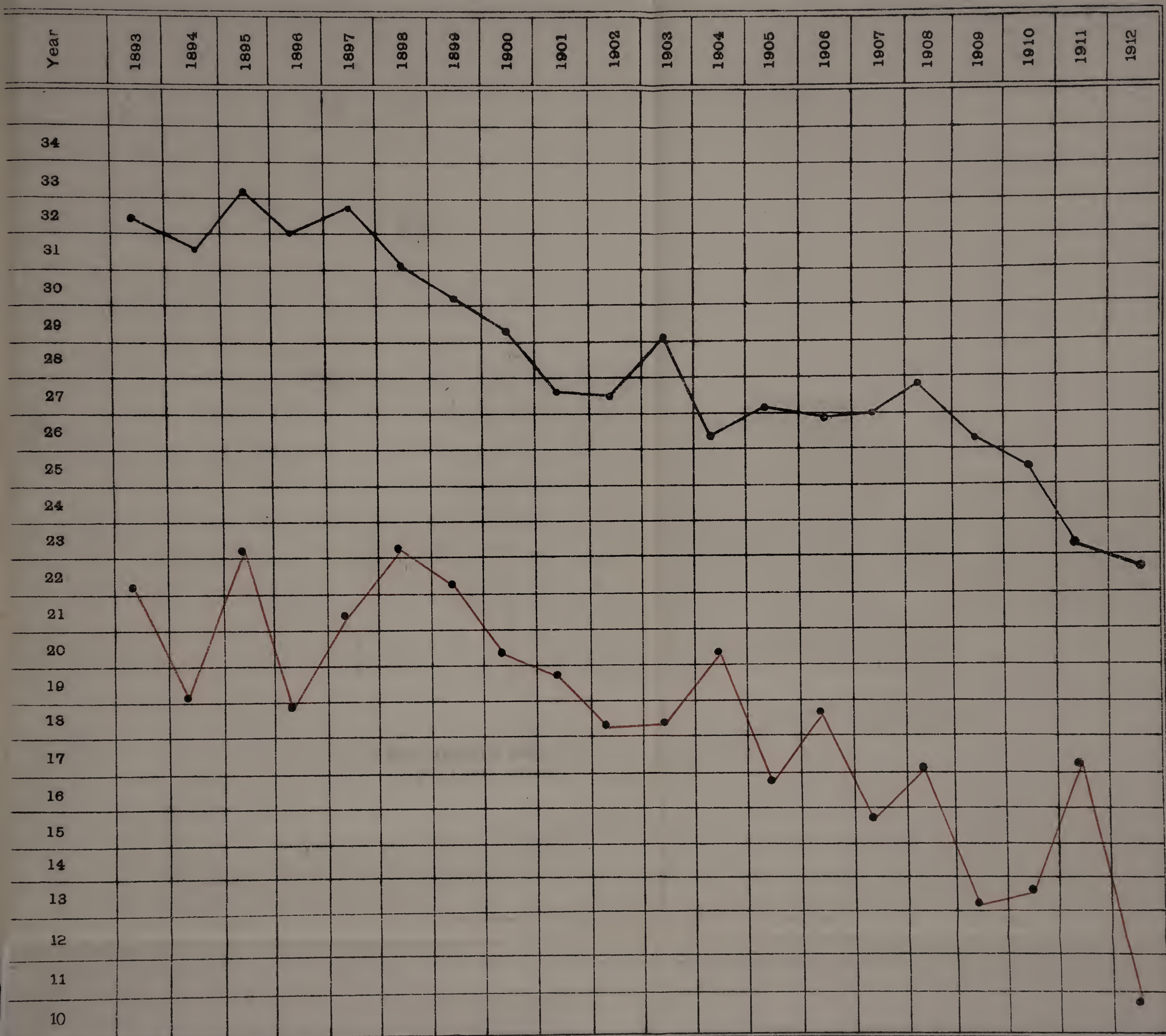


<i>Year.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>	<i>Nett Death Rate.</i>	<i>Zymotic Death Rate</i>	<i>Infant Mortality.</i>
1893	32.54	26.19	5.29	222
1894	31.68	20.52	1.72	192
1895	33.36	27.44	4.86	231
1896	32.06	23.01	3.32	189
1897	32.82	24.73	5.49	214
1898	31.23	23.33	4.53	231
1899	30.28	23.41	4.86	221
1900	29.44	24.46	2.47	203
1901	27.70	21.20	3.28	197
1902	27.59	20.95	2.10	183
1903	29.25	20.08	2.52	184
1904	26.45	21.59	3.33	203
1905	27.13	18.22	2.20	168
1906	26.95	21.07	3.27	186
1907	27.03	19.02	1.76	158
1908	27.94	19.99	2.99	171
1909	26.33	17.96	1.73	132
1910	25.607	17.03	1.63	137
1911	23.33	17.38	2.73	172
1912	22.75	16.02	1.42	109

The Nett and Zymotic Death-Rates have been corrected by multiplying the figures by the Registrar General's factor, 1.0610.

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Chart showing the Annual Birth-rate per thousand of the population,  
and the Infant Mortality Rate per cent. of Registered Births,  
for the past 20 years (1893-1912).



Birth-rate indicated by Black Lines.  
Infant Mortality Rate indicated by Red Lines.



COUNTY BOKROTH DE 2

Year.

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

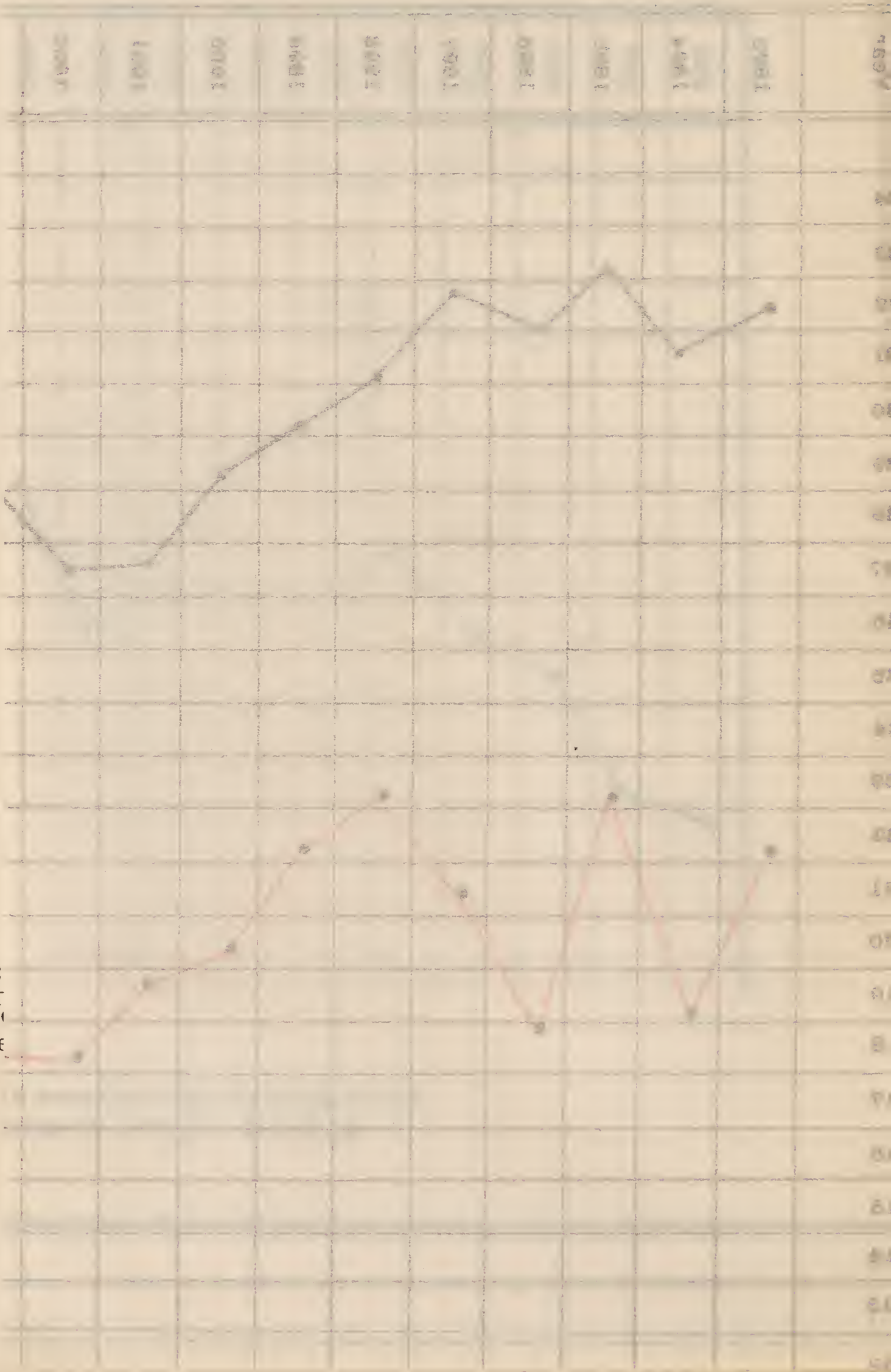
1909

1910

1911

1912

The N  
the figure





Illegitimacy.

During the year 1912, 91 illegitimate births have been registered belonging to the borough, 38.9 out of every thousand births being illegitimate.

The mortality among these children is again high, 132 out of every thousand dying before the end of the first year of life, as compared with 109 dying out of every thousand born in wedlock.

In the following table is shown the number of illegitimate births registered in the borough during the past fourteen years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1899.....	90	1906.....	78
1900.....	125	1907.....	81
1901.....	61	1908.....	112
1902.....	57	1909.....	103
1903.....	105	1910.....	102
1904.....	103	1911.....	99
1905.....	100	1912.....	91

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Esti- mated popula- tion.</i>	<i>Births.</i>		<i>Illegitimate Births.</i>		<i>Total deaths under 1 year of age.</i>	<i>Infan- tile mor- tality per 1000 births.</i>	<i>Deaths of illegiti- mates under one year of age.</i>	<i>Illegitimate infantile mortality per 1000 illegitimate births.</i>
		<i>Legit- imate.</i>	<i>Illegit- imate.</i>	<i>to 1000 living.</i>	<i>to 1000 births.</i>				
1908	102339	2748	112	1.09	39.2	489	170.9	38	339.3
1909	103706	2628	103	0.99	37.7	362	132.5	20	194.2
1910	105087	2589	102	0.97	39.4	370	137.5	26	254.9
1911	109090	2446	99	0.91	38.9	438	172.1	30	303.0
1912	110781	2429	91	0.82	36.1	276	109.5	12	131.8

Still Births.

One hundred and thirteen still births occurred within the borough. This number is obtained from the registers of the various burial grounds. Of this number 98 were notified to the Health Department by midwives as occurring within their practice in accordance with the rule of the Central Midwives' Board.

Deaths.

DEATH-RATE, 1912: 16.02.

LOWEST DEATH-RATE ON RECORD FOR THE BOROUGH.

During the year 1912, 1,673 deaths were recorded for the Borough, viz., 841 males and 832 females. In order to obtain this figure it is necessary to add to the total number of deaths registered, viz., 1,699, the deaths of 71 persons belonging to Stockport which occurred outside the district, and to subtract from the figure thus obtained 97 deaths which occurred within the Borough of persons belonging to outside districts.

The death-rate per thousand of the population, corrected for age and sex distribution, amounts to 16.02. The factor for correction, calculated on the Census enumeration, is 1.0610, being lower than the factor used during the previous intercensal period, viz., 1.0804.

This death-rate of 16.02 is the lowest rate recorded for the Borough, and shews a very favourable decline below the previous lowest record of 17.03 for the year 1910.

In order to show the decreasing tendency of the death-rate, the figures below give the average rate for a series of quinquennial periods from 1880 to 1909, and for purpose of comparison the average rate for the last three years is also given:—

1880-1884.....	27.05
1885-1889.....	27.81
1890-1894.....	25.79
1895-1899.....	24.38
1900-1904.....	21.64
1905-1909.....	19.25
Three years: 1910-1912.....	16.81

The following are the main factors which have contributed to the low death-rate:—

The Infantile Mortality is the lowest figure recorded for the Borough, viz., 109.5, as compared with 172 in the previous year. The number of deaths from diarrhœa being 33 during 1912, as compared to 208 during the previous year.

The Zymotic Death-rate, or the death-rate due to infectious diseases, was 1.42 for the year, as compared to 2.73 in 1911.

There is no doubt that the climatic conditions which existed during the summer very favourably influenced the death-rate, as the conditions which existed of a low average temperature, together with a high rainfall, are unfavourable for the development and epidemic spreading of diarrhœa among young children; although by comparing the year 1912 with that of 1910, when similar climatic conditions existed, the lower mortality figures indicate that some credit must be given to the better conditions which your Health Department is striving to establish, and the steps which the Department is taking to prevent disease.

In the following table are shewn the deaths which occurred within the district of persons not belonging thereto :—

<i>Where from.</i>	DIED IN.			
	<i>Workhouse Hospital.</i>	<i>Workhouse</i>	<i>Infirmary.</i>	<i>Elsewhere</i>
Hyde.....	32	7	—	—
Manchester.....	1	—	1	—
Gorton.....	—	—	—	1
Levenshulme.....	—	—	—	1
Hazel Grove.....	9	1	—	1
Bramhall.....	—	—	—	1
Bredbury.....	2	—	1	—
Woodley.....	—	—	1	—
Handforth.....	1	—	—	—
Cheadle.....	2	—	1	—
Cheadle Hulme.....	1	—	—	—
Heaton Mersey.....	3	1	—	—
Heaton Chapel.....	2	—	—	—
Marple.....	2	1	1	—
Poynton.....	1	—	2	—
Compstall.....	2	—	—	—
New Mills.....	—	—	3	1
Great Warford.....	—	—	1	—
Nantwich.....	—	—	1	—
Bacup.....	—	—	—	1
Ashton under-Lyne.....	1	—	—	—
Blackburn.....	1	—	—	—
Sheffield.....	—	1	—	—
Leicester.....	—	—	1	—
Earlstown.....	1	—	—	—
Liverpool.....	—	—	—	1
Horsham.....	—	—	—	1
Newcastle-under-Lyne.....	1	—	—	—
Bonehill, Scotland.....	1	—	—	—
Endfield, Middlesex.....	1	—	—	—
London.....	—	—	1	—
Totals.....	64	11	14	8



In the following table are shewn the deaths which occurred without the district of persons belonging thereto :—

Manchester (Royal Infirmary).....	7
„ (St. Mary's Hospital).....	2
„ (Christie Hospital).....	1
„ (Ancoats Hospital).....	1
„ (Mill Street, Ancoats).....	1
„ (24, York Place).....	1
„ (52, Plymouth Grove West).....	1
„ (Market Street).....	1
Oldham (Workhouse Asylum).....	1
Blackpool (167, Warbreck Road).....	1
Birkenhead (Convent, Sisters of Charity).....	2
„ (Home, Parkfield Avenue).....	1
Southport (Convalescent Hospital).....	1
Hackney (Salvation Army Maternity Home).....	1
Macclesfield Urban District (Parkside Asylum).....	21
Cheadle and Gatley Urban District (Barnes Convalescent Hospitals)	1
Cheadle Rural District (The Asylum, Cheddleton).....	1
Heaton Norris Urban District (Annie Walthew Nursing Home)...	3
„ „ (21, Green Lane).....	1
„ „ (on line of Midland Railway).....	1
Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban District (London Road, Hazel Grove).....	1
Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District (Children's Hospital)....	4
Mossley Urban District (Gas Works, Mossley).....	1
Middlewich Urban District (8, Newton Heath, Middlewich) .....	1
Llandudno Urban District (Cottage Hospital, Llandudno-cum Eglwysrhos).....	1
Yeardon Urban District (6, Back Club Row, Yeardon).....	1
Bournemouth Urban District (27, Windham Road).....	1
Carnarvon Urban District (2, Hill Street).....	1
Preston Rural District (County Asylum, Whittingham).....	1
Warrington Rural District (County Asylum, Winwick).....	4
Runcorn Rural District (Gladstone Cottage, Blakemere Lane, Norley)	1
Bucklow Rural District (David Lewis' Homes).....	1
Malling Rural District (Rocks Level Crossing).....	1
Kingswinford Rural District (Workhouse Infirmary, Wordsley)...	1
South Westmorland Rural District (Westmorland Consumption Sanatorium, Meathop).....	1

### Deaths in Institutions.

In the various public institutions in Stockport 338 persons belonging to the town have died during the year. These deaths have been distributed to the Wards in which the persons were normally resident, as shewn in the following table :—

Ward.	DIED IN.			
	Workhouse Hospital.	Work- house.	Infirmary.	Isolation Hospital.
Lancashire Hill .....	13	..	..	..
Heaton Lane .....	17	2	4	..
Old Road .....	14	2	1	2
Portwood.....	26	5	6	..
St. Mary's .....	15	4	..	1
Vernon .....	22	4	2	..
Spring Bank .....	12	4	4	..
Hollywood.....	20	2	8	..
Edgeley .....	10	1	2	..
Shaw Heath .....	22	9	3	2
St. Thomas's .....	26	4	1	1
Hempshaw Lane .....	15	1	1	..
Cale Green .....	3	2	1	..
Heaviley .....	10	2	7	..
Reddish North .....	8	1	3	3
Reddish South .....	6	1	2	1
Totals.....	239	44	45	10

### COMPARATIVE MORTALITY DURING LAST DECENNIUM.

Herein are set out the principal causes of death in the Borough for the past ten years.

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.									
	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Seven Chief Zymotics ..	224	300	201	302	165	284	167	159	275	149
Smallpox .....	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	27	21	7	3	13	14	14	2	4	5
Diphtheria.....	9	15	7	8	17	14	22	15	9	17
“ Fevers ”— Typhoid and Continued ..	13	11	9	9	8	7	7	3	10	5
Measles .....	41	65	18	70	20	65	38	41	34	52
Whooping Cough ....	49	8	32	35	47	31	21	36	10	37
Diarrhoea .....	80	166	128	177	60	153	65	62	208	33
Influenza .....	9	11	9	12	13	20	16	9	7	9
Lung Diseases (includ- ing Phthisis) ....	497	506	425	485	525	488	505	450	437	487
Heart Disease .....	190	222	197	233	234	243	220	225	226	270
Injury .....	30	35	31	38	38	41	28	20	41	58



TABLE SHOWING SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL  
STATISTICS FOR THE BOROUGH.

	No. of Deaths.
Lung Diseases (excluding Phthisis).....	352
Phthisis.....	135
Other Tubercular Diseases.....	50
Preventible Diseases (excluding Tubercular Diseases).....	181
Diseases of Circulatory System (Heart, &c.).....	270
„ Nervous System.....	110
„ Digestive System.....	50
Debility and Wasting, etc., in Infants.....	57
Old Age.....	101
Cancer.....	104
Accidents.....	58
Suicides.....	6
All other Diseases.....	199

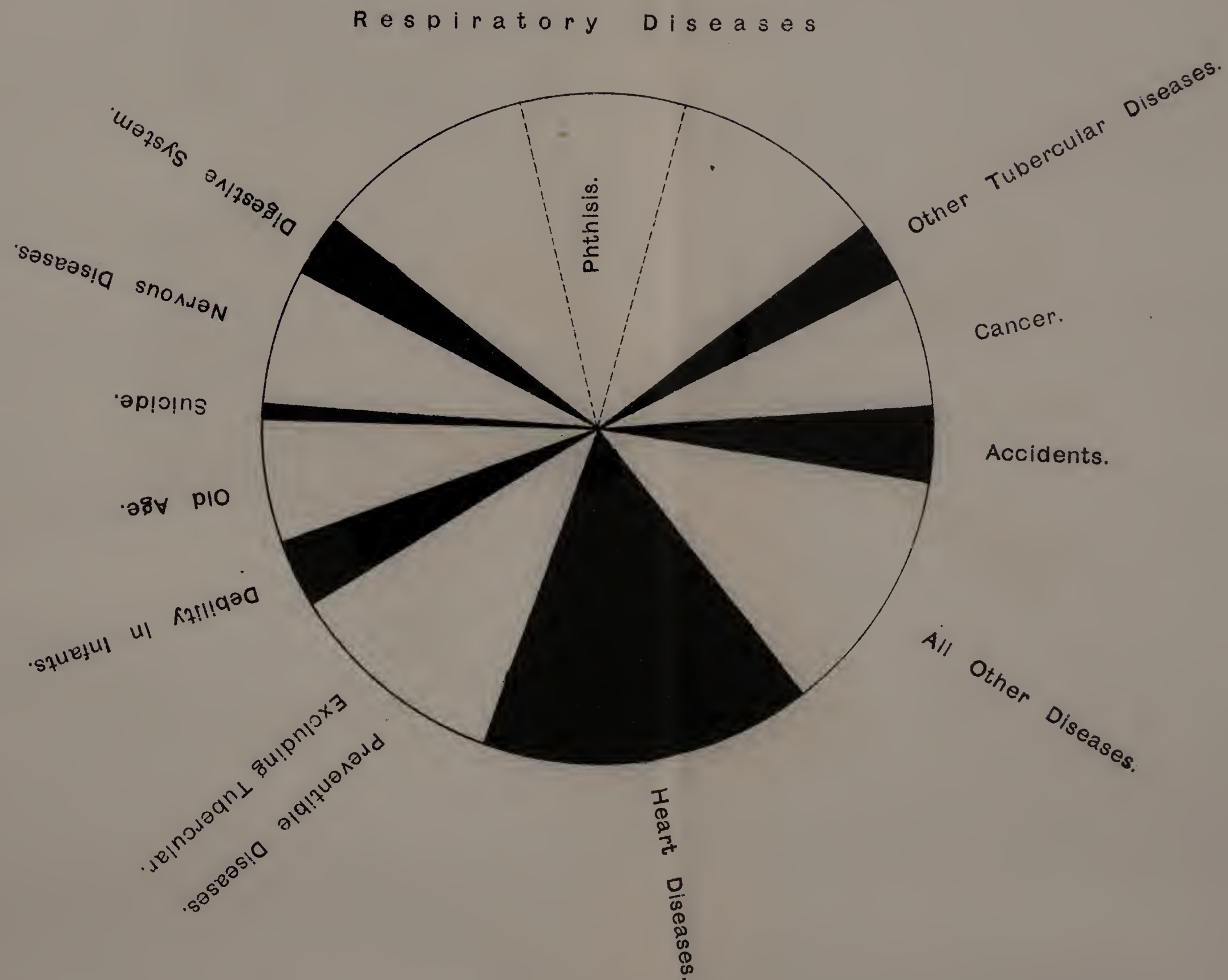
These deaths are in the main graphically represented in the circular chart accompanying the report.

Uncertified Deaths and Inquests.

During the year there were 134 deaths registered in the borough in which the cause of death was not certified by any medical practitioner. In 131 of these cases an inquest was held, and the verdicts found by the Coroner’s juries may be summarised as follows :—

1.—NATURAL CAUSES :—	2.—BY ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE :—
Heart Failure (Syncope)..... 10	In Vehicular Traffic..... 5
Heart Disease..... 4	On Railway..... 2
Diphtheria..... 1	Burns and Scalds..... 16
Measles..... 2	Falls from a Height..... 9
Inanition..... 1	Other Injuries..... 4
Convulsions..... 8	Fractures..... 5
Cerebral Hæmorrhage..... 3	Shock..... 2
Apoplexy..... 1	Suffocation..... 2
Uræmia..... 2	Suffocation, Overlain..... 8
Septic Poisoning..... 1	Drowning..... 8
Alcoholism..... 3	3.—SUICIDE :—
Consumption..... 2	By Hanging and Strangulation 2
Bronchitis..... 5	By Drowning..... 1
Pneumonia..... 8	By Cut or Stab..... 2
Other Natural Causes ..... 12	By Railway..... 1
	By Precipitation from Elevated Place..... 1

# *Stockport = 1912*



*Diagram showing Chief Causes of Death.*



# Stockport

Respiratory

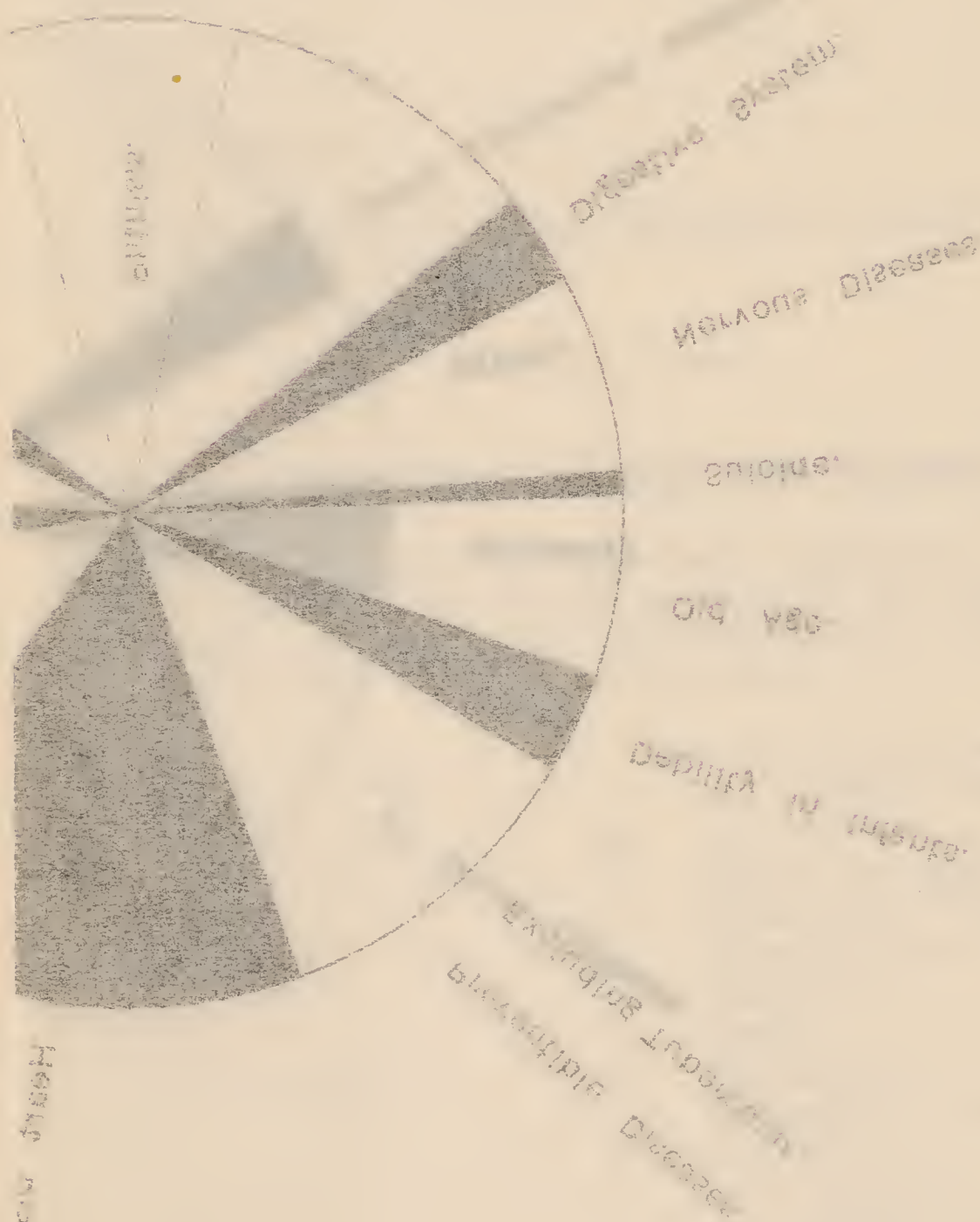


Diagram showing the

## Deaths in Cellar Dwellings.

<i>Date of Death</i>	<i>Where Died.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1912. May 15	(Union Hospital) of cellar under 74, Hempshaw Lane.	54	M.	Bricksetter's Labourer.	Bronchitis, Cardiac Dropsy.
1911. August 3	(Union Hospital) of cellar under .. 32, Union Street	68	F.	..	Broncho pneumonia
1910. January 13	(Union Hospital) of cellar under 10, Rosemary Lane	62	M.	Hatter	Cerebral hæmorrhage.
" 21	Cellar under 3, Brook Street West .	62	M.	Picture frame maker	Heart failure (inquest).
" 27	(Union Hospital) of cellar under 49, Union Street	62	F.	—	Bronchitis, dilatation of heart.
February 28	(Union Hospital) of cellar under 50, Union Street	61	M.	Insurance agent	Carcinoma of stomach.
March 3	Cellar under 63, Gt. Portwood St...	66	M.	Cotton weaver	Senility.
" 8	" 22, Newbridge Lane ..	62	F.	(See year 1902)	Heart disease (inquest).
Sept. 14	" 22. " ..	11 mos.	M.	"	Marasmus (illegitimate).
1909. January 13	(Union Hospital) of Cellar under 22, Union Street..	73	F.	..	Chronic Bronchitis.
August 14	Cellar under 2, Marple Street ....	49	M.	Labourer.	Acute Peritonitis.
1908 April 29	Cellar under 103, Old Road ....	75	F.	..	Ulceration of Stomach, Hæmorrhage.
1907. June 10	Cellar under 7, Garnett Street ..	50	F.	..	Syncope (Inquest).
October 25	(Infirmary) of Cellar under 11, Union Street.	47	F.	..	Suicide by poisoning (Inquest).



<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Where Died.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1907. Dec. 27	Cellar under 28, Union Street.....	3	M.	..	Spasmodic Croup.
1906. Sept. 26	26, Union Street ..	75	F.	(See year 1903)	Senile decay, Diarrhoea
1904. January 23	9, Chatham Street .	67	M.	Gardener	Chronic Bronchitis.
Feb. 11	3, Union Street ....	67	M.	Army Pensioner.	Heart Failure.
June 7	105, Old Road .....	38	F.	..	Parturition, Post Partum, and Hæmorrhage.
1903. January 9	30, Union Street ...	66	M.	Collier (See year 1895).	} Bronchitis, Cardiac Failure. Found dead, Natural Causes, eccel- erated by want of care and time ly medical attention (Inquest). Natural Causes, Bronchitis (Inquest) Bronchitis, Asthma
Feb. 24	85, Old Road .....	62	F.	Reeler in Cotton Mill	
May 10	127, Old Road .....	70	F.	..	Epidemic Diarrhoea.
26	85, Old Road .....	69	F.	..	
August 31	26, Union Street ...	7m'ths	F.	(See year 1906)	Cardiac Dropsy.
Dec. 15	21, Bamford Street ..	59	F.	..	Apoplexy.
1902. January 6	9, Angel Street ....	55	F.	..	Senility.
October 2	13, Bamford Street ..	77	F.	..	

<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Where Died.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1902. Nov. 6	Cellar under 22, Newbridge Lane.	2 m'nths	M.	(See year 1910)	Bronchitis, Exhaustion.
Dec. 3	" 49, Bamford Street..	69	F.	..	Apoplexy.
1901. May 23	" 28, Newbridge Lane .	4 weeks	F.	(See year 1900)	Natural Causes, probably Convulsions (Inquest).
August 21	" 55, Union Street ...	5 m'nths	M.	..	Marasmus.
Nov. 15	" 12, Union Street ...	10 m'ths	F.	..	Premature Birth.
1900. Feb. 9	" 141, Old Road .....	3 days	M.	..	Inanition.
April 4	" 28, Newbridge Lane .	4 days	M.	(See year 1901)	Convulsions (Inquest).
" 23	" 26, Crowther Street .	2 m'nths	M.	..	Bronchitis (Illegitimate).
June 12	" 25, Old Road .....	5 m'nths	F.	..	Ac. Bronchitis.
1899. August 13	" 150, Hesketh Street .	73	M.	Gen. Labourer	Senile Decay.
" 22	" 22, Brewery Street ..	7 m'nths	M.	..	Starvation (Inquest), Illegitimate.
October 12	" 4, Wesley Street ....	14 m'ths	F.	(See year 1895)	Bronchitis (Illegitimate).
1898. August 29	" 18, Brewery Street ..	8 m'nths	F.	..	Teething-Bronchitis.



<i>Date of Death.</i>	<i>Where Died.</i>		<i>Age.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Cause of Death.</i>
1897.						
March 19	Cellar under 1, Adcroft Street . . .		76	M.	Hawker	Syncope following Bronchitis (Inquest).
April 2	" 55, Lancashire Hill . .		65	M.	Scavenger	Gastric Catarrh.
" 29	" 40, Union Street . . . .		1	F.	..	Dentition and Convulsions.
August 19	" 29, Union Street . . . .		3 m'nths	M.	..	Marasmus, Convulsions.
1896.						
Jan. 3	In a cellar at Christy's Mill . . . . .		62	M.	Carter	Natural Causes (Inquest).
April 8	Cellar under 145, Old Road . . . . .		81	M.	Army Pensioner	Senile Decay.
" 25	" 10, Hart Street . . . . .		5	M.	..	Whooping Cough.
Sept. 28	" 15, Union Street . . . . .		60	F.	Hat trimmer	Bronchitis.
Nov. 22	" 4, Hart Street . . . . .		5 weeks	F.	..	Bronchitis and Inflammation (Inquest).
1895.						
January 29	" 3, Angel Street . . . . .		6 m'nths	M.	..	Bronchitis (Illegitimate).
April 15	" 12, Old Gardens St. . . . .		4 m'nths	M.	..	Tabes Mesenterica, Exhaustion.
" 20	" 30, Union Street . . . . .		5 m'nths	F.	(See year 1903)	Marasmus.
June 26	" 4, Wesley Street . . . . .		6 m'nths	M.	(See year 1899)	Inanition from Birth (Illegitimate).
August 8	" 61, Lancashire Hill . .		67	M.	Mill Operative	Right Hemiplegia, Cerebral Hæmorrhage.
October 18	" 30 Union Street . . . . .		35	F.	(See year 1903)	Morbus Cordis.

Table I.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURN.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1912, and previous years.—Name of District, STOCKPORT.

NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.													YEAR 1912.	
YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		Under 1 Year of Age.			At all Ages.		
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.*	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.*		
			Number.	Rate.*										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1907	100,986	2730	—	27.03	1812	19.38	62	28	431	157	1778	19.02		
1908	102,339	2860	—	27.94	1921	20.27	68	41	489	171	1894	19.99		
1909	103,706	2731	—	26.33	1758	18.31	80	47	362	132	1725	17.96		
1910	105,087	2691	—	25.60	1693	17.40	76	41	370	137	1658	17.03		
1911	109,090	2551	2545	23.33	1782	17.64	92	65	438	172	1755	17.38		
1912	110,781	2525	2520	22.75	1699	16.27	97	71	276	109	1673	16.02		

YEAR 1912.

Total population at all ages, 108,693 ; Number of inhabited houses, 25,469 ; Average number of persons per house, 4.27 ; at Census of 1911. Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 5485.

\* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The whole of the above Death Rates (in columns 7 and 13) have been corrected by multiplying the figures by the Registrar General's factor, 1.0610



### Mortality in different Wards.

The NETT GENERAL DEATH-RATE for the Borough as a whole was 16.02 per thousand of the estimated population, and varied from 11.35 in Edgeley Ward to 23.77 in St. Thomas's Ward. Heaviley, Cale Green, Reddish North and Reddish South Wards had also low death-rates, viz., 12.84, 13.0, 14.41, and 14.49 respectively; while in Spring Bank and St. Mary's Wards the death-rates are very high, viz., 22.56 and 21.28 respectively.

The ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE was 1.42 for the whole Borough, and includes deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, viz., smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and membranous croup, whooping cough, typhoid fever, and diarrhœa.

This is a very low zymotic death-rate, the previous lowest rate recorded being 1.73 for 1909.

Of the 149 deaths due to these diseases 52 were due to measles and 31 to whooping cough, thus considerably more than half of this important group of preventible diseases was due to these two so-called minor ailments.

The lowest zymotic death-rate is that of Edgeley Ward, with 0.22. Heaviley, Lancashire Hill, and Cale Green Wards also have low death-rates from this cause, being all below 1 per thousand. The highest zymotic death-rate is that of St. Mary's Ward with 2.61.

PHTHISIS DEATH-RATE.—The death-rate from consumption of the lungs for the whole Borough was 1.29 per thousand, as compared with 1.35 in 1911, and 1.42 in 1910. The total number of deaths registered from this cause was 135, the highest rate in any ward being 2.38 per thousand, which occurred in Portwood.

The figures for Phthisis only are too small to compare ward statistics, and it is probable that many deaths from phthisis are included among the other lung diseases.

The INFANT MORTALITY for the whole Borough during the year 1912 was 109.5 per thousand births registered, as compared to 172.1 in 1911, 137.5 in 1910, and 132 for 1909.

This year's figure is the lowest on record for the Borough, and shews a very substantial diminution from the next lowest record, viz., 132 in 1909. 276 deaths occurred among the 2,520 children born during the year.

The highest rate was in Spring Bank Ward, viz., 233.8. In this ward, as in St. Thomas's, which shews an infant mortality of over 200, there is much to be done in both social elevation and sanitation, as these high figures are the surest indication of the need for improvement.

The lowest rates are in South Reddish, Edgeley, and Shaw Heath Wards, with 60.3, 69.0, and 70.5 respectively. These are very low rates, and are due to the fact that there were very few deaths in these wards from diarrhœa and the zymotic diseases.



SUMMARY OF THE VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH AND EACH OF ITS WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1912

WARD.	Acreage.	Estima- ted Popula- tion.	Persons per acre.	No. of Births registered.		Birth rate.	Nett deaths *	Nett Death rate.	No. of de'ths under 1 year of age *	Infant mor- tality rate per 1000 births.	No. of de'ths from 7 prin- cipal Zy- motic dise- ases† *	Zymotic Death rate per 1000.	Zymotic death rate per 1000 (exclud- ing Diar- rhœa)	No. of de'ths from Diar- rhœa. *	Death rate from Diar- rhœa per 1000.	No. of de'ths from P'thi- sis. *	Death rate from Phthisis per 1000.	No. of de'ths from other Tub'r- cular dise- ases *	Death rate from other Tuber- cular diseases per 1000.	No. of de'ths from Other Lung Dis- eases. *	Death rate from Other Lung Diseases per 1000.
				M.	F.																
LANCASHIRE HILL ...	145	5,530	38.14	72	60	23.86	78	14.96	11	83.3	4	0.76	0.19	3	0.57	5	0.95	3	0.57	16	3.06
				132																	
HEATON LANE ...	234	6,238	26.66	69	77	23.40	100	17.00	16	109.6	7	1.18	0.67	3	0.50	9	1.53	4	0.67	14	2.38
				146																	
OLD ROAD ...	114	6,015	52.76	79	63	23.60	101	17.81	13	91.5	13	2.29	1.76	3	0.52	9	1.58	2	0.35	25	4.40
				142																	
PORTWOOD ...	324	7,995	24.67	93	102	24.39	148	19.63	28	143.6	19	2.52	1.98	4	0.53	18	2.38	5	0.66	24	3.18
				195																	
ST. MARY'S ...	91	3,240	35.60	32	29	18.83	65	21.28	10	164.0	8	2.61	2.61	...	...	5	1.63	3	0.98	21	6.87
				61																	
VERNON ...	427	6,300	14.75	79	79	25.08	108	18.18	13	82.3	14	2.35	1.51	5	0.84	8	1.34	...	...	30	5.05
				158																	
SPRING BANK ...	81	4,325	53.40	66	58	28.67	92	22.56	29	233.3	9	2.20	1.71	2	0.48	7	1.71	4	0.98	18	4.41
				124																	
HOLLYWOOD...	346	8,720	25.20	108	84	22.02	122	14.84	19	99.0	18	2.19	1.69	4	0.48	11	1.33	3	0.36	22	2.67
				192																	
EDGELEY ...	331	9,440	28.52	105	98	21.40	101	11.35	14	69.0	2	0.22	0.22	...	...	5	0.55	6	0.67	21	2.35
				203																	
SHAW HEATH ...	392	10,740	27.40	105	110	20.02	151	14.91	25	116.3	11	1.08	0.98	1	0.10	15	1.48	4	0.38	23	2.27
				215																	
ST. THOMAS'S ...	53	5,220	98.50	66	62	24.52	117	23.77	26	203.1	7	1.42	1.01	2	0.40	3	0.60	2	0.40	42	8.53
				128																	
HEMPSHAW LANE ..	146	5,695	39.00	65	65	22.83	88	16.39	14	107.6	8	1.48	0.93	3	0.55	10	1.85	1	0.18	20	3.72
				130																	
CALE GREEN ...	145	6,608	45.57	58	48	16.04	81	13.00	8	70.5	5	0.80	0.64	1	0.16	4	0.64	2	0.31	14	2.24
				106																	
HEAVILEY ...	1115	10,245	9.20	120	102	21.67	124	12.84	20	90.1	3	0.30	0.30	...	...	10	1.03	6	0.62	24	2.48
				222																	
REDDISH NORTH...	786	9,125	11.61	122	117	26.19	124	14.41	22	92.0	14	1.62	1.62	...	...	8	0.93	3	0.34	22	2.55
				239																	
REDDISH SOUTH...	755	5,345	7.08	69	58	23.76	73	14.49	8	60.3	7	1.38	0.99	2	0.39	8	1.58	2	0.39	16	3.17
				127																	
STOCKPORT BOROUGH	5485	§ 110781	20.20	1308	1212	22.75	M 841 F 832 1673		M 150 F 126 276	109.5	M 75 F 74 149	1.42	1.11	M 16 F 17 33	0.30	M 71 F 64 135	1.29	M 25 F 25 50	0.47	M 175 F 177 352	3.37
				2520																	

\* Deaths of Stockport residents in the Union Hospital, Union Workhouse, Infirmary, and Isolation Hospital are here referred to the Wards in which they lived. Deaths within the Borough of Non-residents from out-townships are excluded. (See following table.)

† The "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fever (typhus, typhoid, and continued), and Diarrhœa. § Registrar General's estimate.





### **Notifiable Infectious Diseases.**

Under this heading are included the diseases notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act of 1889, and the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 and 1911. During the year Cerebro-spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis were added to the diseases compulsorily notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.

740 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1912. This number is considerably in advance of that of the previous year, but the increase is nearly accounted for by the large addition to the number of cases of phthisis notified. Of this disease 357 cases were notified, as compared to 233 in 1911. Of these notifications 127 referred to persons in receipt of poor law relief, and 58 were cases from hospitals; the remainder, 172, were ordinary notifications under the Tuberculosis Regulations of 1911, and take the place of the voluntary notification, of which there were only 20 in the previous year.

212 cases of scarlet fever were notified, as compared to 190 in the previous year. Although there is a slight increase in the number of cases occurring in the Borough, the disease cannot be regarded as epidemic in its prevalence; indeed for the last three years the incidence of scarlet fever in the Borough may be considered very low as compared with other towns of a similar character.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified, viz., 90, shews an increase compared with 64 cases notified in 1911. Of these 5 were notified as membranous croup, but this does not indicate the number of cases of laryngeal diphtheria, as 9 such cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, some described as diphtheria only, and others as membranous croup.

29 cases of typhoid fever occurred in the Borough, as compared with 22 in 1911. This is a very satisfactory figure, and is considerably below the average incidence of the disease, and this may be taken as an indication that apart from the absence of any definite epidemic cause such as infected milk or water, the general conditions of sanitation which favour the spread of this disease are steadily improving.

Of puerperal fever 6 cases were notified, as compared to 10 last year. This is a very small number when it is considered that there were approximately 2,500 women in child-birth, and without the greatest care before, during, and after the birth of the child there is a liability to this disease. It is a septic disease preventible by absolute cleanliness, and for this reason it is to be hoped that the number of cases of this disease will steadily reach the vanishing point.

The number of cases of erysipelas notified during the year was 43, as compared with 65 in the previous year.

Two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and one of acute poliomyelitis were also notified.



CASES REPORTED DURING 1912.

Month.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhoid Fever.	Continued Fever	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Phthisis			Total.	
											Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908.	Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	Under Hospitals Regulations, 1911.		
January ..	..	15	12	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	19	45	2	100	
February..	..	22	10	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	11	20	13	82	
March.....	..	15	10	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	15	10	9	62	
April.....	..	23	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	7	12	2	51	
May.....	..	11	4	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	15	7	2	45	
June.....	..	14	10	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	8	15	..	53	
July.....	..	28	2	1	8	..	..	2	..	..	11	12	2	66	
August....	..	6	5	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	8	7	2	33	
September	..	26	5	..	4	..	..	7	..	..	10	12	2	66	
October....	..	19	8	..	4	..	1	2	..	1	7	9	7	58	
November.	..	19	9	2	1	..	1	7	1	..	11	10	5	66	
December	..	14	6	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	5	13	12	58	
Totals...	..	212	85	5	29	..	6	43	2	1	127	172	58	740	
			90									357			

TABLE II.  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD RETURNS.  
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, 1912.

[illegible]

NOTES.—Isolation Fever Hospital is situated in Heaviley (marked A) Smallpox Isolation Hospital is situated in Reddish South (marked B).

ISOLATION HOSPITAL OR HOSPITALS, SANATORIA, &c.	} Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dialstone Lane, Stockport, and Smallpox Hospital, Whitehill, South Reddish, Stockport (County Borough of Stockport).
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## Scarlet Fever.

During the year 1912, 212 cases of scarlet fever were notified, as compared with 190 in the previous year. This number gives a case-rate per thousand of the population of 1.9, which is a relatively low incidence of the disease as compared to other towns; the average rate of incidence of the 71 County Boroughs in England being 3.46 per thousand of the population.

The cases were fairly uniformly distributed throughout the year, the largest number being notified in July. This is contrary to the general seasonal prevalence of the disease, which shews the maximum prevalence in October and November.

Only 5 deaths occurred, namely, 3 females and 2 males, giving a case-mortality of 2.3 per cent., as compared with 2.1 per cent. in 1911. The case mortality is again very low, shewing that the disease has been mild in character during the year.

With regard to the age distribution, the largest number of cases, viz., 139, occurred between the ages of 5 and 15, while 56 occurred under 5 years of age, and only 2 under 1 year of age.

In Edgeley, Heaviley, Reddish North, and Hollywood wards, almost half the total number of cases occurred; while in Portwood, St. Thomas's, and Spring Bank wards the number of cases were 5, 5, and 6 respectively.

Only 4 "return" cases occurred during the year. A "return" case is usually considered to be one which occurs in a house in which a case has recently arrived on discharge from the hospital, and the period elapsing between the arrival of the discharged patient from the hospital and the onset of the "return" case is usually taken as one month; should a longer period intervene, the other case arising in the same house is usually attributable to some other cause of infection. In one instance, however, the primary case was discharged from the hospital after nine weeks' detention. This child, although suffering from chronic tonsillitis, was as far as it is possible to ascertain free from infection, but developed a cold with a sore throat about a month after leaving the hospital, so that the infection was revived, with the result that a brother developed scarlet fever 59 days after his sister's return home. As the source of infection was so definite, this case is included among the "return" cases. The usual cause of these cases is the development of symptoms of a cold, and especially nasal discharge, so that it is very important in order to prevent "return" cases that children returning from the hospital should be carefully guarded from developing a cold.



<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year 1912.</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>	<i>Percentage of cases removed to Hospital.</i>	<i>Incidence of Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of the population.</i>
Lancashire Hill .....	8	5530	87	1.4
Heaton Lane .....	9	6238	100	1.4
Old Road .....	9	6015	67	1.5
Portwood .....	5	7995	80	0.6
St. Mary's .....	7	3240	100	2.1
Vernon .....	7	6300	57	1.1
Spring Bank .....	6	4325	67	1.4
Hollywood .....	21	8720	68	2.4
Edgeley .....	28	9440	81	2.9
Shaw Heath .....	17	10740	82	1.6
St. Thomas's .....	5	5220	80	1.0
Hempshaw Lane .....	8	5695	87	1.4
Cale Green .....	12	6608	75	1.8
Heaviley .....	26	10245	54	2.5
Reddish North .....	25	9125	84	2.7
Reddish South .....	17	5345	76	3.2
Infirmary .....	2	..	100	..
Union Workhouse ...	..	..	..	..
Union Hospital .....	..	..	..	..

# TABULAR STATEMENT OF RETURN CASES.

YEAR 1912.

33

DISCHARGED PATIENT.					Notes as to any abnormality.		Onset and number of Return Case.	Interval between Discharge of Patient and onset of Return Case.	
No. in Register.	Age.	Sex.	Date of Discharge.	Days in Hospital	Length of Illness.	On Discharge.			After Discharge.
1911.									
461	14	F.	13/2/12.....	63	67	Chronic Tonsillitis.	Cold 1 Month after leaving. Sore throat.	12/4/12 (119)	59 days.
1912.									
16	4	F.	19/3/12.....	64	66	Chronic Tonsillitis.	—	22/3/12 (92)	3 "
185	12	F.	13/8/12.....	41	45	—	—	20/8/12 (230)	7 "
198	6	F.	27/9/12.....	80	83	—	Slight cold, nasal discharge two days after return home.	3/10/12 (286)	6 "



## Diphtheria.

The number of cases of diphtheria reported during the year 1912 was 90, as compared with 60 in the previous year.

Of these 16 cases occurred in Edgeley Ward and 20 in Reddish North. Apart from this slightly excessive incidence, the cases were fairly uniformly distributed throughout the Borough.

In Edgeley Ward the prevalence was due to unrecognised cases in the schools, four cases of children attending Edgeley Wesleyan School, and five cases of children attending Edgeley Roman Catholic School were notified. In one instance two cases occurred in the same house.

In North Reddish Ward, in three instances two cases, and in one instance three cases occurred in the same house.

Only 17 out of the 90 cases notified were removed to hospital, but it is hoped as soon as the extended accommodation is available that by the removal of the majority of cases such contact cases will be avoided.

Although the number of cases notified is higher than for several previous years, the sickness rate due to diphtheria per thousand of the population, viz., .81, is considerably lower than the average sickness rate due to this disease for the 75 County Boroughs in England and Wales, viz., 1.34.

Five of the cases were reported as membranous croup, but of the 17 cases removed to the hospital 9 were suffering from membranous croup, or laryngeal diphtheria, and of these 5 had such urgent symptoms as to require an immediate operation to prevent suffocation. Tracheotomy was performed in all these cases, and every one recovered.

The total number of deaths due to this disease during the year was 17, giving a case mortality, i.e., the number of deaths per one hundred cases of the disease, equal to 18.8 per cent.; while this rate for cases removed to the hospital was 11.7 per cent., which is a low rate considering the urgency of the cases admitted.

The age incidence of the cases notified is as follows:—Under one year of age 2, between one and five 29, between five and fifteen 47, over fifteen 12; thus it will be seen that the majority of cases occur in children of the school-age.

Of the deaths which occurred 3 were under two years of age, 9 under five, and 5 between five and fifteen.

In 61 instances antitoxin was supplied by the Health Department.

It has been customary in previous reports to append a tabular statement indicating the sanitary circumstances of the cases of diphtheria

notified during the year. This would require the addition of a long table, from which very little definite information could be extracted. It will suffice to state that of the 90 cases notified, in 24 some sanitary defect in the neighbourhood of the dwelling-house existed, which, apart from the question of yard surface, consisted of such as the following:—Insanitary privy-middens, choked drains, down-spouts directly connected to the drains with open joints emitting drain air, etc. In the majority of cases the yard surface in the immediate neighbourhood of the dwelling-house cannot be said to be satisfactory. There is usually a few feet of good paving immediately bordering on the dwelling-house, the rest of the yard surface being either ordinary earth or covered with small cobbles, and the permeable surface is constantly contaminated with slops, tea-leaves, and other organic refuse which is thrown out of the house door. As such a surface cannot be properly channelled and drained, there exists as a rule between the cobbles a green slime, and in damp weather collection of small puddles of organically polluted water.

There is no doubt that a close relationship exists between the prevalence of certain zymotic diseases, especially diphtheria, and the pollution of the superficial layers of soil in the neighbourhood of dwellings owing to the absence of an impervious covering; and in all courtyards and closely-built areas where it is impossible to purify the soil by cultivation, the only means of ensuring cleanliness, and of avoiding dangerous diseases such as diphtheria in the young children who use them as playgrounds, is to render the whole surface impermeable either by concrete or flagging, properly channelled and drained, in order to avoid any collection of polluted matter.

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### **Typhoid Fever.**

Twenty-nine cases of typhoid fever were reported in the Borough during the year 1912, as compared with 22 cases in the year 1911.

Six of these cases occurred in one house, the primary case which commenced the illness on the 31st of May, 1912, having infected five other children before the disease was diagnosed, which was not until the 8th of July, when I was called into consultation with the medical man, and the sixth case, which showed more definite symptoms, was recognised as typhoid fever, and notified with the others. On the 25th of May the primary case had bathed in the Great Central Canal, and had swallowed some of the water, and as this is grossly polluted, was probably the causal factor of the disease. The sanitary accommodation at the house consisted of a deep and offensive privy-midden 15ft. from the dwelling-house, which probably contributed to the spread of the disease to other members of the family. The fact that five cases were infected from the primary case clearly demonstrates how extremely infectious this disease may be when, owing to the difficulty of recognising a mild case, the necessary preventive precautions are not undertaken. Fortunately no death occurred among these cases.



In three instances a history was obtained of the patient having eaten shell-fish before the onset of the disease.

Generally speaking the cases were uniformly distributed throughout the town, and were sporadic in nature, that is, were not attributable to a common cause, and no epidemic incidence of typhoid fever existed, a fact which points to the satisfactory condition of the water and food supplies.

No marked seasonal incidence existed, the cases occurring more or less uniformly throughout the year.

The sickness rate of typhoid fever in the Borough, namely, the number of cases arising per thousand of the population, was .27, as compared with an average rate of .28 for all the County Boroughs of England and Wales.

There were five deaths from this disease during the year, of which two occurred at the Isolation Hospital and one at the Union Hospital; the case mortality being 17.2 per cent., as compared to 45 per cent. of the cases reported during the previous year.

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### **Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis.**

In accordance with the recommendations of the Local Government Board the Council made an Order for the notification of these diseases within the borough, and the following letter was accordingly sent to every medical practitioner within the district :—

11th March, 1912.

Dear Sir,

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889 :

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER AND ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

I have to inform you that the Council of the County Borough of Stockport have ordered that Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis occurring within the borough shall be notified under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act.

Notification under this Order will come into operation on March the 11th, 1912. I enclose for your information :—

- (1) A copy of the Order in Council.
- (2) Memoranda on the above Diseases issued by the Local Government Board.

Section 3 (1), Sub-section B, of the Act, states :—

“ Every medical practitioner attending on or called in to  
 “ visit the patient shall forthwith, on becoming aware that the  
 “ patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which this  
 “ Act applies, send to the Medical Officer of Health for the district  
 “ a certificate stating the name of the patient, the situation of  
 “ the building, and the infectious disease from which, in the  
 “ opinion of such medical practitioner, the patient is suffering.”

Notification will be made on the ordinary forms supplied for the notification of infectious diseases. The fee for each certificate duly sent to the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with this Act is 2/6 if the case occur in his private practice, and 1/— if the case occur in his practice as Medical Officer of any public body or institution.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. CORBIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

As several Authorities did not make an Order for the notification of these diseases the Local Government Board made a General Order for their compulsory notification. In addition to the notification under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act of 1889, the Order required the age and sex of the patient and the date of onset of the disease ; and accordingly the following circular letter was sent to the medical practitioners :—

26th August, 1912.

Dear Sir,

PUBLIC HEALTH (CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER AND ACUTE  
 POLIOMYELITIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

I have to inform you that the Local Government Board by the above General Order, dated 15th August, 1912, require that :—

ARTICLE IV.—“ Every Medical Practitioner who sends to the Medical Officer of Health a certificate of a case of Cerebro-Spinal Fever or Acute Poliomyelitis under the Act of 1889 or under these Regulations *shall at the same time state on the certificate the age and sex of the patient and the date of the onset of the disease.*”

This Order comes into operation on the First day of September, 1912.

The Council of the County Borough of Stockport, by an Order in Council, made Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis notifiable under the Infectious Disease Notification Act, 1889, and this notifica-



tion came into operation on March 11th, 1912 ; so that, by the present Regulations (Article IV) of the Local Government Board Order it is only necessary to add to the ordinary notification the age and sex of the patient and the date of onset of the disease.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. CORBIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever and one of acute poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

In each instance there was no evidence of affection of other members of the family, and the cause of infection was unknown. Clinically the cases were all of the ordinary type.

Of cerebro-spinal fever one case occurred in Cale Green Ward and one in North Reddish. The case of acute poliomyelitis was also in North Reddish Ward.

There was one death from cerebro-spinal fever.

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### **Puerperal Fever.**

Six cases of this disease were notified during the year. Of these cases 5 died.

Owing to the absence of hospital accommodation for this disease, the Stockport Sick Poor Nursing Association were approached with a view to arrangements being made for their Nurses to attend cases of puerperal fever at their own homes, as it is necessary to prevent the midwife from continuing attendance on the patient. The Nursing Association agreed to nurse these cases, and your Committee subscribed five guineas towards the funds of the Association.

It is hoped that arrangements can be made for treating cases of puerperal fever at the Isolation Hospital as soon as the extensions are completed.

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### **Smallpox.**

There has been complete freedom from this disease during the year.

Your Hospital at Whitehill has been regularly visited and maintained in a satisfactory condition for the reception of patients.

## Vaccination.

From the table given it will be seen that the number of successful vaccinations for the year 1912 was much less than for 1911 and indeed for many previous years.

Again, the number of children in respect of whom certificates of conscientious objection have been received is in excess of any previous year, with the exception of 1910. The sudden increase in this number during 1907 and the following years is clearly due to the Vaccination Act of 1907, which enabled the so-called conscientious objector to obtain exemption from vaccination of his child with much greater ease than hitherto; and too much stress cannot be laid on the danger to a community from invasion by smallpox when there exists a large proportion of young unvaccinated persons.

In the following tables the returns, relating to primary vaccination of infants during the decennium, 1902–1911, in the various registration districts of Stockport are exhibited. It is to be noted that these registration districts formerly included portions of Reddish, Heaton Norris, and Brinnington outside the borough boundaries, but a rearrangement of the district was effected in 1903, so that a slight variation in the figures results. The number of certificates of successful primary vaccination, at all ages, received during the last thirteen years has been as follows :—

1899.....	1970
1900.....	2062
1901.....	2217
1902.....	2368
1903.....	2466
1904.....	2242
1905.....	2202
1906.....	2099
1907.....	2038
1908.....	1753
1909.....	1534
1910.....	1066
1911.....	1483
1912.....	1243



Year ending 31st December.	No. of Births registered	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Number in respect of whom Certificates of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removal to districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removal to places unknown or which cannot be reached and cases not having been found.	Unaccounted for.
(1)1902	1937	1450	3	..	28	303	32	45	65	36
1903	2800	2179	6	..	41	392	69	7	94	14
1904	2566	1998	6	1	31	385	50	2	79	14
1905	2668	2039	4	..	47	366	81	2	126	4
1906	2686	2018	9	..	79	396	67	3	117	7
1907	2730	1896	12	..	159	363	99	8	184	13
1908	2860	1622	15	..	506	373	85	8	210	43
1909	2734	1499	4	..	561	321	127	6	196	20
1910	2692	1373	7	..	774	264	73	31	172	10
1911	2552	1190	5	..	719	326	91	28	139	54
<i>Totals</i>	26225	17264	71	1	2945	3489	774	148	1382	215

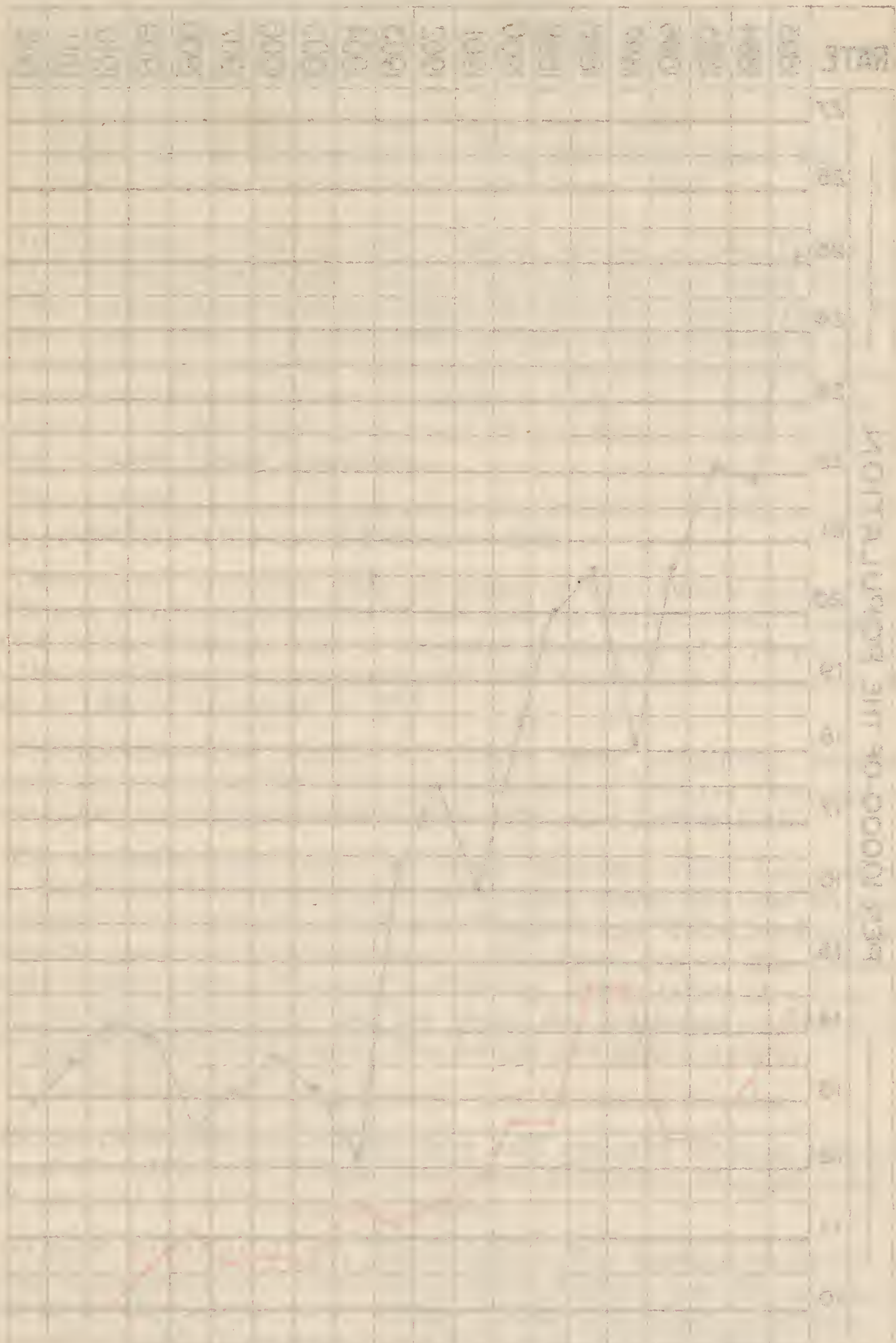
I am indebted to the courtesy of C. F. Johnson, Esq., solicitor, Clerk to the Guardians, for these figures.

The figures for the years 1903–1911 are for the Borough only.

(1) Owing to the former Registration Districts not being co-terminous with the Borough, the figures for 1902 only relate to a portion of the Borough.

# Summary

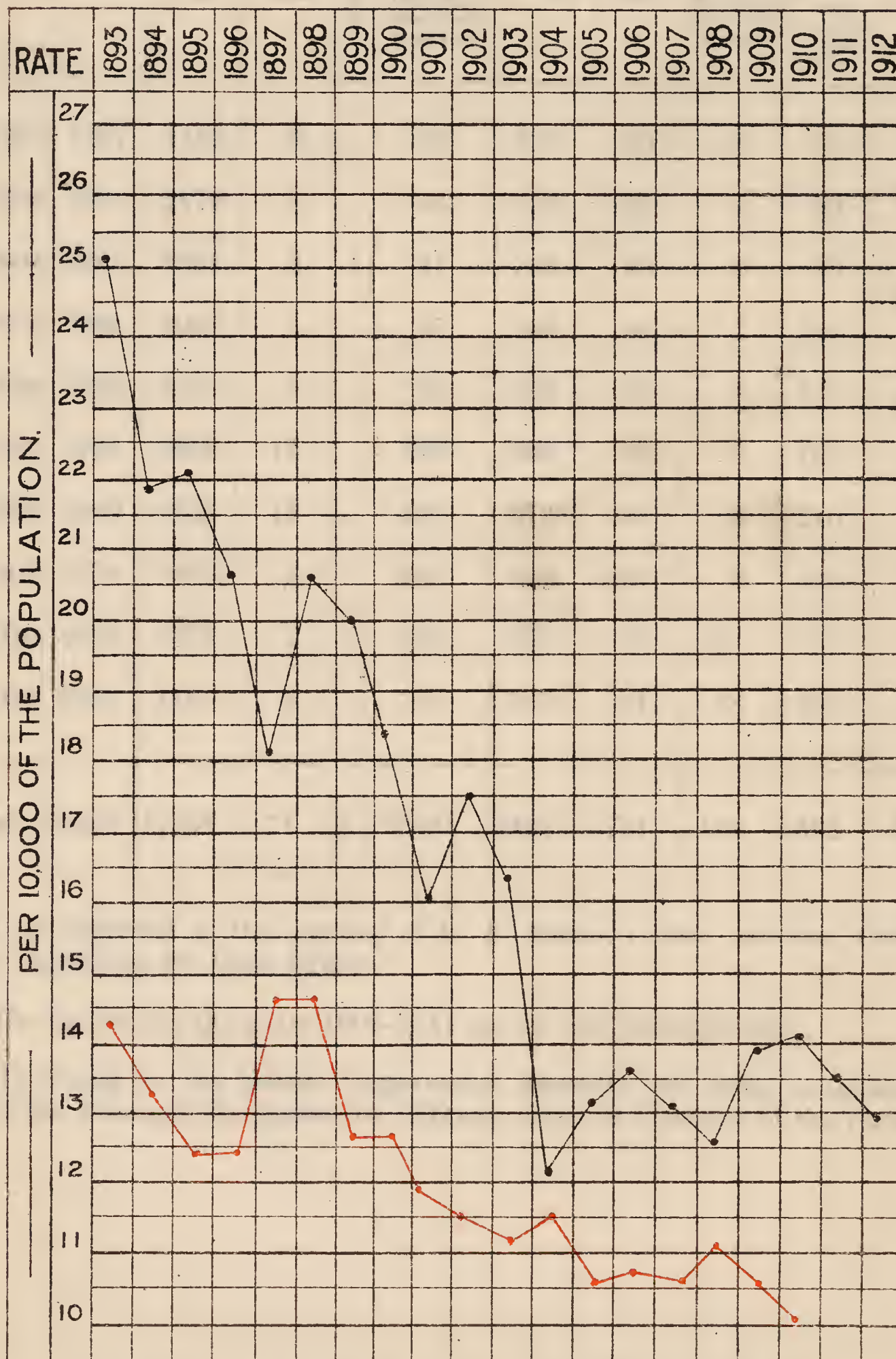
The following data were obtained from the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the years 1950-1959. The data are presented in the form of a line graph showing the trend of the population of the United States and the rate of increase of the population.



Population and Rate of Increase—United States



The following Chart shows the Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 of the Population In England and Wales and Stockport, 1893-1912.



England and Wales—In red. Stockport—in black.

## Tuberculosis.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911, which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1912, completed the system of compulsory notification of pulmonary tuberculosis, which was commenced in 1908 by the notification of poor law cases.

The number of notifications received during the year amounted to 357, under the following heads:—

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908 .....	127
Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911	58
Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911.....	172

In December, 1912, a further Order, known as the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, was made by the Local Government Board consolidating and amending the previous regulations. By this Order other forms of tuberculosis, as well as tuberculosis of the lungs, are compulsorily notifiable; and as more than half the deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis are of children under five years of age, it is probable that the number of cases of the disease below this age still reach a much higher proportion.

The new Regulations do not affect the statistics of 1912, as they came into operation on the 1st of February, 1913.

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year 1912 was 185, being equal to 11 per cent. of the nett total deaths registered in the Borough, and a corrected death-rate of 1.76 per thousand of the population, as compared with 190 deaths and a corrected death-rate of 1.88 per thousand in 1911.

PHTHISIS.—The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year was 135, giving a death-rate of 1.29 per thousand of the population, as compared with 1.35 in 1911, and 1.42 in 1910.

The appended chart shews the steady decrease which has occurred in the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis during the last 20 years in Stockport, as compared with that in England and Wales, and shews that while 20 years ago the death-rate in Stockport due to this disease was nearly double that in England and Wales, it has fallen at a more rapid rate, so that during the last few years the death-rate in the Borough has approximated more nearly that for the rest of the country.

71 deaths occurred among males, and 64 among females.

Of the 135 deaths 69, or more than half, occurred between the ages of 25 and 45; while of 50 deaths from other tubercular diseases more than half occurred below the age of 5 years.

OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—The number of deaths attributed to tuberculous disease, other than phthisis, was 50, as compared with 54 for the previous year. These include meningitis, peritonitis, bone tuberculosis, and other forms, and are sub-divided as follows:—



Tuberculosis of the Brain or its Membranes.....	16
General Tuberculosis .....	21
Tuberculosis of the Intestines .....	6
Other Forms .....	7

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Pending the establishment of a complete scheme for the administration of sanatorium benefit under the National Insurance Act it is necessary for Insurance Committees to make immediate arrangements for treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis which will be necessarily of a provisional character.

A Consulting Officer was appointed by the Insurance Committee and a number of beds engaged temporarily at Bowdon Sanatorium ; and I am indebted to the Clerk of the Local Insurance Committee for the following information concerning the administration of sanatorium benefit from the 15th of July to the 31st of December, 1912 :—

### ADMINISTRATION OF SANATORIUM BENEFIT.

1. Number of insured persons who have applied for Sanatorium Benefit from the 15th July, 1912, to the 31st December, 1912 24
2. Number of applicants medically examined and reported on under the arrangements made by the Committee for that purpose..... 24
3. Number of applicants recommended by the Committee for Sanatorium Benefit..... 24
4. Number of applicants who have received Sanatorium Benefit.. 24
5. Number of cases in which treatment is being, or has been given:—
  - (a) In Sanatorium..... 12
  - (b) At home under the care of private medical practitioners (domiciliary treatment)..... 12
6. Number of Deaths (domiciliary case)..... 1

The main features of the permanent scheme will consist, in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, of two main factors or units ; the first unit consists of the tuberculosis dispensary, and the second unit consists of sanatoria, hospitals, etc., in which institutional treatment is given.

The function of the tuberculosis dispensary should go to serve as (1) receiving house and centre of diagnosis ; (2) the centre of selection of cases for sanatorium, hospital or home treatment ; (3) centre for curative treatment, administration of tuberculin, etc. ; (4) centre for examination of contacts ; (5) centre for after-care ; and (6) information bureau and educational centre.

Treatment in a sanatorium will as far as possible be confined to those cases in which there is a reasonable prospect of a cure, or at least of a return of the working capacity, and will afford a means of instructing the patient in the precautions which should be observed both for his own health and for the health of his family and associates.

Other forms of institutional treatment are hospital and observation accommodation. The setting aside of a few beds locally for purposes of observation will be of great value in discriminating between patients which should be sent on to the sanatorium or patients which should be treated as hospital cases or provided with domiciliary treatment. By such a provision the greatest value will be attained from the other two kinds of institutional care, viz., sanatorium and hospital treatment.

For advanced cases hospital treatment is necessary, as such cases may be a dangerous source of infection if not properly cared for, and if proper home accommodation is not possible, and it is not likely that any good results would be arrived at if curable patients and dying patients are placed in the same buildings.

It is hoped by adequate hospital accommodation that many of these advanced cases may be discharged in a greatly improved condition, and that by careful attention to the nursing, feeding, and comfort of these patients a hopeful condition should in all cases be maintained as long as they live. With such efficiency there should be no difficulty in inducing advanced cases to accept the benefit of hospital isolation and treatment.

The Local Government Board require that the organisation of schemes must be undertaken as part of the Public Health administration of the area to which they relate, and that the Medical Officer of Health should be the Chief Executive and Organising Officer.

Apart from the organisation and administration of schemes for treatment, it is also the duty of the Medical Officer upon receiving notification of a case of tuberculosis either himself or through an Officer acting under his instructions, to make such inquiries and take such steps as may appear to him necessary or desirable for preventing the spread of infection or for removing conditions favourable to infection. These inquiries will necessarily include investigation into sources of infection, search for contacts, and inquiry into housing conditions.

Up to the present time negotiations have been carried on for the erection of a sanatorium to serve for the County of Chester, as well as for the County Boroughs within the County, and Stoke-on-Trent; and the number of beds apportioned to the Borough is 15. It has also been agreed to establish a dispensary within the Borough, which shall also serve certain adjoining portions of the County.

The Local Government Board are also being approached with a view to obtaining their sanction for the use of Whitehill Hospital for the treatment of advanced cases.



## PHTHISIS AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Phthisis Cases reported.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths from Phthisis.</i>	<i>Phthisis Death- Rate.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths from other Tuber- cular Diseases.</i>	<i>Death- Rate from other Tuber- cular Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Tuber- culosis Death- Rate.</i>
1903	5	146	1.64	69	0.77	2.42
1904	5	110	1.22	77	0.85	2.08
1905	34	122	1.32	82	0.90	2.23
1906	161	126	1.36	64	0.69	2.05
1907	139	123	1.31	61	0.65	1.96
1908	95	120	1.26	90	0.94	2.21
1909	129	134	1.39	61	0.63	2.03
1910	74	139	1.42	86	0.88	2.31
1911	233	136	1.35	54	0.53	1.88
1912	357	135	1.29	50	0.47	1.76

## TUBERCULOSIS OF BRAIN OR MENINGES.

<i>Year.</i>	—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 and <i>upwards</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1903	5	11	8	1	1	....	26
1904	8	14	3	....	2	....	27
1905	5	18	5	....	....	....	28
1906	5	14	6	1	....	....	26
1907	3	9	1	....	1	....	14
1908	10	14	7	1	....	....	32
1909	4	9	2	....	....	....	15
1910	7	12	2	2	2	....	25
1911	3	6	3	....	1	....	13
1912	2	12	..	....	2	....	16
<i>Totals</i> ..	52	119	37	5	9	....	222

## MENINGITIS.

<i>Year.</i>	—1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 and <i>upwards</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1903	4	6	3	....	1	....	14
1904	4	8	3	1	1	....	17
1905	3	4	1	1	4	....	13
1906	6	6	5	1	2	1	21
1907	10	3	....	2	3	....	18
1908	1	4	....	....	2	....	7
1909	3	8	1	1	1	....	14
1910	4	1	2	....	....	....	7
1911	5	4	2	1	1	....	13
1912	3	6	....	....	2	....	11
<i>Totals</i> .	43	50	17	7	17	1	135



TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG AND OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	POPULATION.		NUMBER OF DEATHS.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Tuberculosis of the Lung	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Children (under five).
				Males. Females. Total. All ages.	Males. Females. Total. All ages.	Phthisis. O.T.D.
1903	44570	51139	95709	84 62 146	36 33 69	5 38
1904	45174	51834	97008	65 45 110	34 43 77	4 48
1905	45785	52535	98320	64 58 122	42 40 82	7 55
1906	46403	53243	99646	73 53 126	26 38 64	6 40
1907	47027	53959	100986	71 52 123	30 31 61	3 43
1908	47657	54682	102339	65 55 120	45 45 90	3 65
1909	48294	55412	103706	75 59 134	31 30 61	5 42
1910	48937	56150	105087	84 55 139	45 41 86	9 54
1911	50917	57776 (1)	108693	76 60 136	29 25 54	6 26
1912	51123	59658	110781	71 64 135	25 25 50	2 27

(1) Census Returns.

O.T.D.—Other Tubercular Diseases.

## DEATHS FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.

<i>Age periods.</i>	-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & up- wards	<i>Totals</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis . . . .	1	-	1	4	21	69	34	5	135
Other Tuber- cular Diseases . . .	7	7	13	5	6	5	4	3	50
Totals . . . . .	8	7	14	9	27	74	38	8	185

## Mortality Returns per 1,000,000 Persons Living.

## TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG.

## OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Males</i> ( <i>all ages</i> ).		<i>Females</i> ( <i>all ages</i> ).		<i>Males</i> ( <i>all ages</i> ).		<i>Females</i> ( <i>all ages</i> ).		<i>Children</i> ( <i>under 5</i> )
1900 . . . . .	1955	....	1488	....	743	....	936	....	4892
1901 . . . . .	1715	....	1305	....	490	....	474	....	3109
1902 . . . . .	1842	....	1427	....	682	....	278	....	2983
1903 . . . . .	1885	....	1212	....	808	....	645	....	3607
1904 . . . . .	1439	....	868	....	753	....	830	....	4496
1905 . . . . .	1398	....	1104	....	917	....	761	....	5082
1906 . . . . .	1573	....	995	....	560	....	714	....	3647
1907 . . . . .	1510	....	964	....	638	....	575	....	3869
1908 . . . . .	1364	....	1006	....	944	....	823	....	5774
1909 . . . . .	1553	....	1065	....	642	....	541	....	3684
1910 . . . . .	1716	....	979	....	919	....	730	....	4609
1911 . . . . .	1492	....	1038	....	569	....	433	....	2173
1912 . . . . .	1389	....	1073	....	489	....	419	....	2428
Averages ..	1602	....	1117	....	704	....	628	....	3873



## Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908.

These Regulations (which came into operation on the 1st day of January, 1909) provide for the notification to Medical Officers of Health of Sanitary Authorities of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurring among the inmates of Poor-Law Institutions, or among persons under the care of District Medical Officers, and for the taking of certain measures in such cases.

During the year 127 cases were notified, and the following are details of the notifications received on the different forms under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908 :—

FORM A.—Stating the name and home address of a poor person becoming an inmate of a Poor-Law Institution.—106 cases have been reported under this head. 129 notifications have been received, but several of these refer to the same individual who has left the Poor-Law Institution and returned on one or more occasions during the year, it being necessary to notify again on each admission to the Institution.

FORM B.—Stating that a poor person is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis not in an Institution.—41 cases under this head have been reported, and 45 notifications received ; three of these cases have been notified on more than one occasion.

FORM C.—Stating that a poor person has left a Poor-Law Institution, and stating the actual place of destination.—53 cases have been reported under this head, and 66 notifications received ; 11 having been notified on more than one occasion.

FORM D.—Stating that a poor person has removed from the residence first specified, and stating changed address.—Three cases have been reported on this form.

Under these Regulations it will be seen that it may be necessary in some instances for notification to be sent in respect of the same case under each of the forms stated.

In the majority of cases notified by the Medical Officer of the Poor-Law Institution the information was supplied that tubercle bacilli had been discovered in the sputum of the patient, and I have to thank Dr. W. Barker Bale for kindly supplying me with the bacteriological details.

List showing localities in which deaths from consumption have occurred in the same house in succeeding years:—

<i>Situation of House.</i>	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Barratt Street	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beard St. (House A)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (House B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bentley Street	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bury Street	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarendon Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ellen Street	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grafton Street	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ince Street	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchester Road (House A)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (House B)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Road (House A)	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (House B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reuben Street	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rowland Street	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smith Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tatton Road South	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bridgefield Street (House A)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Do (House B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Brown Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick Street	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Egerton Street (House A)	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (House B)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heaton Lane	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norris Street	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..



[illegible]

[illegible]



<i>Situation of House.</i>		1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Chatham Street (House A).....		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (House B).....		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
James Street.....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shaw Heath .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charles Street .....		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Edward Street (House A).....		..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (House B).....		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Higher Hillgate (House A).....		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (House B).....		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Middle Hillgate .....		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Angel Street .....		..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dona Street .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Rayner Street .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Read Street .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rosemary Lane (House A).....		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (House B).....		..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawcross Street .....		..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bramhall Lane (House A).....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (House B).....		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Do. (House C) .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heath Crescent .....		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Osborne Road .....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Russell Street .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrington Field Street .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
German Street .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westwood Road.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Westminster Avenue (South Reddish).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

## Measles and Whooping Cough.

89 deaths occurred during the year due to these two diseases, of which 52 were due to measles and 37 to whooping cough. The following tables give the age and sex of the fatal cases:—

### MEASLES.

<i>Age-periods.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 1 year.....	7	2	9
1 to 2.....	7	13	20
2 to 5.....	12	9	21
5 to 15.....	..	2	2
	—	—	—
Total for 1912	26	26	52
	—	—	—

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

Under 1 year.....	3	10	13
1 to 2.....	8	7	15
2 to 5.....	3	3	6
5 to 15.....	1	2	3
	—	—	—
Total for 1912	15	22	37
	—	—	—

The death-rate was equal to .47 per thousand of the population.

The largest number of deaths from measles, viz., 13, occurred in Portwood Ward; while 11 deaths from whooping cough occurred in Hollywood Ward.

The serious nature of these diseases is evident from the fact that there were more deaths from measles and whooping cough than from all the other zymotic diseases added together.

The control of measles is a matter of extreme difficulty owing to the fact that the most infectious period precedes the development of the rash which is the only certain sign of the disease, and that children attending the infants' departments of the elementary schools who have not already suffered from the disease are extremely susceptible. Those who have already suffered from measles are immune. Direct personal transmission of infection from a sufferer is probably the only means by which the disease is spread; and it is agreed that transmission by means of articles of clothing practically never occurs, so that in dealing with a school epidemic when a case occurs in any family the infants in the measles-infected house are excluded, and only those boys and girls who have not already had the disease—the other boys and girls who are immune are allowed to attend school. Nearly all the deaths certified as measles are not due to the disease itself so much as to the serious lung complications which ensue from exposure and inadequate nursing, food, and warmth. Unfortunately the danger of the disease is not realised until after the serious complications have arisen. If the mother could be taught to realise the danger from the first, and to give the nursing, food and warmth required, the dreadful mortality which exists at present would be considerably diminished.



The steps taken to deal with measles at the present time are:—Notifi-  
cation through the School Attendance Department of all cases attending  
school, exclusion of infants and of boys and girls who have not had  
measles in all houses affected by the disease, visiting of infected homes  
by the Female Health Visitors, and distribution of information pointing  
out the serious nature of the disease. Disinfection after measles pro-  
duces no results, but domestic cleansing is of the greatest importance.

During the epidemic prevalence of the disease, where owing to condi-  
tions of poverty and employment of the mother the child's chances of  
recovery are very small, I think if accommodation be available, removal  
to the Isolation Hospital would be the means of saving many lives,  
although, of course, routine hospital treatment of measles in epidemic  
times is impracticable.

With regard to whooping cough, all school-children of an infected  
house are excluded from attendance.

443 cases of school-children were notified through the School Atten-  
dance Department. Although, like measles, it is regarded as a trivial  
complaint the complications cause a high death-rate, and the remarks  
applied to measles with regard to the care of the disease equally apply to  
whooping cough.

Appended is a statement of the number of deaths due to measles and  
whooping cough continued from previous reports :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Deaths due to Measles and Whooping Cough.</i>	<i>Deaths due to remainder of the Zymotic Diseases except Diarrhœa.</i>
1893.....	70	94
1894.....	4	32
1895.....	116	53
1896.....	51	55
1897.....	111	43
1898.....	73	35
1899.....	124	24
1900.....	65	37
1901.....	64	56
1902.....	69	54
1903.....	90	54
1904.....	73	61
1905.....	50	23
1906.....	105	20
1907.....	67	38
1908.....	96	35
1909.....	59	43
1910.....	77	20
1911.....	44	23
1912.....	89	27

**Cancer.**

The number of deaths from cancer registered during the year was 104, of which 44 were among males and 60 among females. Of these deaths 91, or 87 per cent., were above the age of 45. Three deaths were due to sarcoma.

The following list gives the deaths from cancerous diseases and the parts affected :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Jaw.....	—	3
Tongue.....	2	—
Neck.....	9	2
Stomach.....	9	15
Intestines.....	7	8
Liver.....	3	7
Pancreas.....	—	2
Rectum.....	8	1
Larynx.....	—	—
Breast.....	—	7
Uterus.....	—	8
Bladder.....	3	—
Bone.....	1	1
Other localities...	2	6
Total.....	44	60



## Infantile Mortality.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that the infantile mortality during 1912, viz., 109 per thousand infants born during the year, was lower than during any previous year of which we have records. The previous lowest figure was 132 in 1909, and as this figure was very considerably lower than that of any previous record, it may be fairly stated that an infantile mortality of 109 for the Borough during 1912 is remarkable.

The infant mortality for England and Wales for 1912 was 95 per thousand births.

The conditions which have contributed to this eminently satisfactory mortality rate are many, but undoubtedly the most potent agencies in lowering the death-rate among infants during 1912 were the high summer rainfall and the low temperature associated with it. The climatic conditions of 1912 stand in striking contrast with those of 1911, and these are reflected in the figures of infant mortality, viz., 109 in 1912, and 172 in 1911. The cold and wet summer of 1912, though little appreciated, must be regarded as a blessing when it is realised that it was the means of saving so many infant lives; the number of deaths during August and September was 35 in 1912, as compared with 170, which occurred during the same two months of 1911.

During the months of July and August the number of inches of rain which fell was 11.3, as compared with 2.7 inches in the previous year, although the September rainfall was less than in the previous year. Summer diarrhoea is associated with low rainfall in July and August, and an epidemic established usually extends throughout September, but it is not so much dependent on the climatic conditions during the latter month.

The maximum temperature of the 4ft. earth thermometer was 55, as compared with 59 in 1911; this temperature was reached during the first two weeks of August, and the absence of any epidemic form of diarrhoea during the summer is also associated with this low earth temperature.

Summer diarrhoea is directly caused by food contamination, this being dependent to a large extent on the efficiency of scavenging and general cleanliness in the immediate neighbourhood of dwelling-houses, as well as in the houses themselves. Every effort should be made to avoid offensive accumulations, and where manure has to be collected, weekly removal is absolutely necessary. These accumulations are the breeding-place of the common house fly; eggs deposited in manure in warm weather produce in about seven days' time an adult pest-laden insect, which is a dangerous source of food contamination to the neighbouring dwelling-houses.

Road cleanliness has also an important bearing on the question of Summer diarrhoea; dried excreta and other offensive matters which col-



TABLE IV.  
COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.  
**INFANT MORTALITY.**

1912. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{ Certified.	{ Uncertified.	53	23	8	9	93	50	54	45	32	274	
			..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	
Small-pox ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chicken-pox ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	9
Scarlet fever... ..				..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	3	13
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..				..	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Erysipelas ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	6
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> ) ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Convulsions ... ..				2	2	3	1	8	2	5	4	4	23
Laryngitis ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ... ..				1	..	1	1	3	5	9	3	3	23
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	5	5	11	5	26
Diarrhoea ... ..				..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	1	7
Enteritis ... ..				..	1	..	..	1	3	7	3	1	15
Gastritis ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3
Syphilis ... ..				..	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	6
Rickets ... ..				..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Suftocation, overlying ... ..				1	1	..	..	2	3	2	1	..	8
Injury at birth ... ..				5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Atelectasis ... ..				8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
Congenital Malformations ... ..				4	1	1	1	7	..	1	..	..	8
Premature birth ... ..				26	12	1	3	42	2	1	..	..	45
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ... ..				6	4	2	2	14	20	13	7	4	58
Other causes ... ..				..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	4
				53	23	8	9	93	50	56	45	32	276

Nett Births in the year	{		M.	F.	Total.	Nett Deaths in the year of	{		M.	F.	Total.
		legitimate	1265	1164	2429			legitimate infants	147	117	264
		illegitimate	43	48	91			illegitimate infants	3	9	12
					2520						276





lect on irregular surfaces are a powerful source of contamination of the food supply, and especially of meat, fruit, etc., exposed in shop windows and on public stalls. On this account dry road scavenging, which I have frequently deprecated, is a constant source of danger by disseminating germ-laden dust into the atmosphere rather than by completely removing it. Nor is it sufficient to merely lay the dust for short intervals in the centre of a dusty road. Thorough swilling by water-carts should take place, and any surface matter which is not thus washed down street gullies should be swept and collected before it is dried and again disseminated.

It is a great advantage also to have impervious durable material, and granited rock asphalt, which has been used on some of your roads, by preventing the percolation and accumulation of foul matter which contaminates the soil, and by the facility with which the road may be washed, is a considerable improvement on many of the other surfaces which are used for road making.

I lay great stress on efficient street scavenging, not only in the Summer, as a method of preventing diarrhœa, but generally as an important factor in prevention of disease.

From Table IV. of the Local Govrnment Board returns, on the opposite page, will be seen the extent to which children fall victims to certain groups of disorders, and broadly classifying them, it is evident that three main groups of disorders account for the majority of deaths—prematurity, atrophy, and debility 111, diarrhœal diseases and convulsions 48, and respiratory and tuberculous diseases 57.

Of 276 deaths 53 occurred under one week, of which 26 cases were due to prematurity; and 93 under one month, 42 of which were due to prematurity.

Bronchitis and pneumonia accounted for 49 deaths.



DEATHS REGISTERED UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE  
DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEARS 1905-1912.

<i>Month.</i>	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
January .....	27	38	33	27	22	26	23	29
February .....	20	25	30	31	29	29	27	27
March .....	31	40	46	21	41	29	24	33
April .....	34	29	38	23	25	35	27	21
May .....	27	29	27	35	26	33	27	17
June .....	14	21	27	25	18	29	20	22
July .....	72	29	26	25	21	25	19	25
August .....	67	68	27	84	33	22	116	17
September .....	56	112	44	66	28	28	54	18
October .....	22	48	53	64	36	44	40	14
November.....	31	27	40	58	44	28	22	37
December .....	47	35	40	30	39	42	39	16
Totals .....	448	501	431	489	362	370	438	276
Infantile Mor- tality, per 1,000 Births..	168	186	158	171	132	137	172	109
Total Rainfall..	18.80	23.30	31.44	34.23	37.43	34.61	29.25	38.67
Maximum Tem- perature of 4 ft. earth Thermometer	57	58	56	57	54	55	59	55



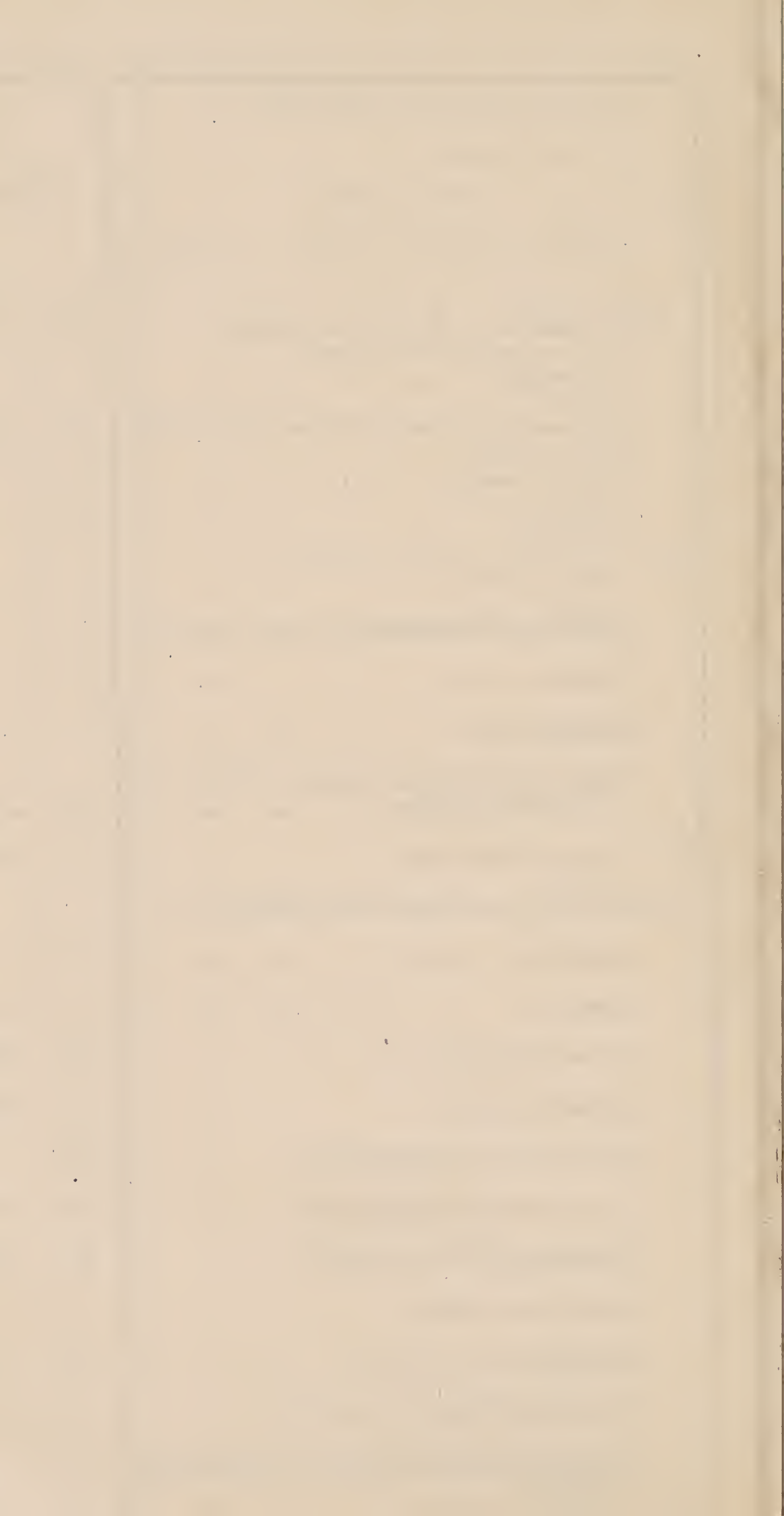












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**PART II.**

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*Departmental.*

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### **District Sanitary Inspectors' Work.**

A very large amount of general sanitary work has been carried out by your District Inspectors during the year 1912, as shewn in the table appended herewith. By comparing this table with the adjoining table shewing the number of statutory notices served during the year in the respective districts, it will be seen that the large majority of the work has been carried out voluntarily at the request of the Department, and without recourse to legal procedure.

The area of the Borough is divided into four districts, each of which is under the continual inspection of a District Sanitary Inspector. A large amount of the work of the Sanitary Inspector consists of the routine visitation of all courts, yards and passages within his district. the inspection of middens, with a view to keeping these as far as is possible in such a condition to avoid a considerable nuisance, and to supervise the work of re-drainage and all privy-midden conversions carried out in each district.

1,022 inspections of dwelling-houses were made, and 868 revisits were made in connection with minor sanitary alterations.

1,839 inspections of courts and yards were made during the year. The importance of these visits as a means of preventing accumulations of filth and refuse, and of securing efficient scavenging and domestic cleanliness in the immediate neighbourhood of dwelling houses, cannot be over-estimated, as it is scarcely possible to imagine the condition into which some of these places would get without frequent inspection. Choked gully traps, with a resulting pond of sewage, large accumulations of manure or stable refuse, blocked water-closets, and other conditions of filth almost beyond description, appear to some of the tenants of dwellings in their immediate neighbourhood to be inevitable, and in many cases no steps whatever are taken to get these conditions remedied, so that it is only by the constant vigilance of your Inspectors that much disease is prevented by immediate attention to such matters.

2,109 drainage inspections were made, while alteration or reconstruction of drainage was carried out in 684 instances; and in 52 cases house drains were tested where it was thought that some defect or leakage existed.

It is advisable that all drainage in connection with new buildings should be under the control of the Health Department, and that the water-test should be applied in every instance before a certificate as to satisfactory condition is granted, and I commend this to the careful consideration of your Health Committee.

A very large amount of work has been carried out in connection with the abolition of privy-middens and the substitution of the water-carriage system; and 2,869 inspections have been made in connection with work in progress.



With regard to infectious diseases, 374 cases were inquired into by your District Inspectors, in addition to 343 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Your Inspectors removed 185 cases of infectious disease to the Isolation Hospital; and house disinfection was performed in 375 instances.

Thirteen cases of overcrowding were abated during the year.

The number of informal notices requiring nuisances to be abated which were sent out during the year amounted to 1,039; while it was necessary to serve 131 statutory notices, as shewn in the accompanying table.

**Summary of Work done by District Inspectors, 1912.**

	DISTRICTS.				Total.
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	
SPECIAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.....	8	24	26	17	75
INSPECTIONS MADE :—					
Dwelling-houses.....	278	229	265	250	1022
Re-visits to dwelling-houses.....	396	170	105	197	868
Cellar Dwellings.....	.	.	.	.	.
Male Outworkers.....	3	7	3	26	39
Courts and Yards.....	473	546	276	544	1839
Privy Middens.....	178	186	125	125	614
Re-inspections to Privy Middens and work in progress respecting Conversions.....	775	598	871	625	2869
Drainage.....	661	390	650	408	2109
Water Closet Inspections.....	443	595	550	531	2119
Water Courses.....	.	.	.	15	15
Miscellaneous.....	382	242	206	370	1200
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc., re Sanitary Alterations.....	156	152	261	132	701
Observations of Barbers' Shops.....	.	.	1	.	1
INFECTIOUS DISEASE :—					
Cases inquired into.....	113	67	122	72	374
Cases removed to Hospital.....	54	36	69	26	185
Houses Disinfected.....	107	63	129	76	375
Schools and other Public Institutions Dis- infected.....	.	1	3	.	4
Re-visits to Cases isolated at Home.....	162	61	65	92	380
Cases of Phthisis inquired into.....	98	109	82	54	343
PRIVIES, WATER CLOSETS, ETC. :—					
Pails Renewed.....	32	.	.	.	32
Privies converted into Water Closets.....	128	107	236	73	544
Pail Closets converted into Water Closets.	18	3	.	.	21
Waste Water Closets converted into Fresh Water Closets.....	.	.	2	4	6
Additional Water Closets provided.....	10	13	5	4	32
Dustbins provided where Middens abolished	194	158	242	85	679
Ashpits abolished.....	5	9	11	6	31
Dustbins provided where Ashpits abolished.	16	15	15	10	56
Dustbins renewed.....	92	75	6	45	218
Water Closets cleansed (by Owners).....	42	49	38	25	154
Water Closets cleansed (by Occupiers).....	8	8	32	11	59
Water Closet Basins or Pedestals renewed.	11	10	19	7	47
Water Closet Connections repaired.....	17	7	43	6	73
Water Supply Pipes or Cisterns to Water Closets repaired.....	37	7	8	21	73



	DISTRICTS.				Total
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	
Water Courses Cleansed.....	1	.	.	.	1
Cellar Dwellings Closed.....	.	.	.	.	.
Houses Cleansed, Repapered, or Lime-washed.....	17	7	12	2	38
Houses Repaired.....	68	19	16	6	109
Overcrowding Abated.....	5	4	2	2	13
Sink Waste Pipes Renewed or Repaired..	64	56	15	14	149
Downspouts or Eaves Gutters Renewed or Repaired.....	175	49	160	90	474
House Drains Tested.....	6	10	24	12	52
House Drains and Drains to Water Closets Reconstructed or Repaired.....	237	111	248	88	684
New Gully Traps Fixed.....	500	145	125	91	861
Ventilating Shafts Fixed on Drains.....	46	36	63	29	174
Yards, Courts or Passages Drained or Drains Repaired.....	103	79	172	100	454
Yards, Courts or Passages Paved or Repaired.....	158	49	221	103	534
Yards, Courts or Passages Cleansed by Occupiers.....	1	15	142	10	168
Animals Improperly Kept—Removed...	10	4	.	7	21
Accumulations Removed.....	4	3	6	5	18
Manure Pits Provided or Repaired.....	.	.	2	1	3
Notices (Informal) Served.....	258	256	279	246	1039

Number and list of statutory notices served during the year in the respective districts :—

<i>Notice.</i>	<i>Dist. No. 1.</i>	<i>Dist. No. 2.</i>	<i>Dist. No. 3.</i>	<i>Dist. No. 4.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875	7	7	23	4	41
Section 94, do., do. ....	6	9	4	2	21
Section 25, Stockport Corporation Act, 1905 .....	8	10	24	8	50
Section 58, do., do. ....	1	—	18	—	19
Section 21, Public Health Act (Amendment Act), 1890 .....	—	—	—	—	—

### Conversion of Privy-Middens.

The following table shews the work which has been carried out during the year in connection with the abolition of privy-middens, and the conversion of privies into water-closets.

The number of privies, pail closets and waste water-closets converted during the year is 571, which, together with 32 additional water-closets, brings the number of water-closets supplied in place of privy-middens, etc., to 603. 430 middens and ashpits were abolished, and dust-bins provided in their place.

The weekly removal of house refuse by the covered dust-bin system entirely avoids the danger to health which arises from accumulations in middens and ashpits of organic refuse, which in many instances remain for six months before removal, and cause a dangerous nuisance to the inhabitants in the process of removal.

There are, unfortunately, a large number of waste water-closets in the Borough. These consist of deep, metal-lined cylinders, which are flushed near the bottom by an automatic tippler, which is supplied from the sink and bath wastes; they may be considered to be something between a privy-midden and an ordinary water-closet, and cannot be said to be in accordance with the present ideas of hygiene, as they invariably become offensive as the result of accumulations of filth around the sides of the cylinder which cannot be cleansed; and apart from this, it frequently happens that the water tap is left on day and night in order to cause the regular flushing necessary to prevent the apparatus from being blocked. The enormous waste of water incurred by such a procedure would more than pay for the conversion to the ordinary and the more sanitary cistern-flushed water-closet.



CONVERSIONS, ADDITIONAL WATER-CLOSETS, &c., PROVIDED DURING 1912.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Privies converted to W.C.'s.</i>	<i>Addi- tional W.C.'s provided.</i>	<i>Pail Closets converted into W.C.'s.</i>	<i>Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s.</i>	<i>Privies and Privy Middens abolished.</i>	<i>Dustbins provided where Middens abolished.</i>	<i>Ashpits abolished.</i>	<i>Dustbins provided where Ashpits abolished.</i>
No. 1.....	128	10	18	—	119	194	5	16
No. 2.....	107	13	3	—	97	158	9	15
No. 3.....	236	5	—	2	123	242	11	15
No. 4.....	73	4	—	4	60	85	6	10
Total.....	544	32	21	6	399	679	31	56

Number of F.W.C.....	16,603	approximate.
“ W.W.C.....	964	“
“ Pails.....	361	“
“ Privies and Privy Middens.....	6,863	“

## Work of Female Sanitary Inspectors.

The total number of visits made by your Female Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 6,754, the majority of these visits being made for the purpose of inquiring into births and giving advice of a practical nature to mothers concerning the feeding and management of the child, and the visitation of non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as measles, whooping cough etc.

1,641 first visits have been made to births notified under the Notification of Births Act in poor localities, and it is satisfactory to record that 3,156 re-visits have been made in connection with these births. A printed pamphlet of instructions as to the health and feeding of the baby are distributed in all these cases, and advice of a practical nature on the lines of the pamphlet is given to the mothers.

Especial stress is laid on the importance of breast-feeding in contradistinction to artificial feeding. Although in the majority of cases the child is breast-fed at first, unfortunately it is not possible in many cases for this to be maintained throughout the whole period of seven or eight months before weaning should be commenced, owing to either the absence or poor quality of the breast milk or to the necessity of the mother carrying on her industrial employment. Under such circumstances it is insisted that as many feeds as possible should be from the breast, and that these should be supplemented by proper artificial feeding. Breast feeding is a natural instinct of every mother, and avoids all the dietetic disorders which arise from the careless or ignorant feeding by cows' milk and artificial products. Artificial or hand-feeding is a science, and it is not reasonable to expect that any mother is able to prepare food for her infant approximately similar in composition to that of breast milk without advice of a practical nature. In all cases where there is no doctor in attendance to give the necessary advice as to feeding, this is freely and willingly given by your Female Sanitary Inspectors, who follow the case up as far as possible by re-visits to see that the feeding is properly carried out; and by this means there can be no doubt that a large number of lives of young children are saved.

2,032 cases of infectious disease amongst school-children were investigated, consisting mainly of measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, sore throats, impetigo, etc., which are notified through the School Attendance Department; and in all necessary cases the Inspector urges that medical advice should be obtained.

The number of lectures on infant hygiene given by the Female Sanitary Inspectors during the year to the elder girls in the elementary schools was 69. Examinations on this subject follow the lectures, and prizes are awarded by your Health Committee.

325 visits have been paid to midwives practising within the Borough.



**Female Sanitary Inspectors' Summary of Work.**

	1912.
Visits.....	6754
Re-visits.....	3395
Detailed Inspections.....	583
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.....	2032
Informal Notices.....	2
Reported to District Inspectors.....	82
Schools.....	75
Midwives.....	325
Outworkers.....	117
Lectures.....	69
Overcrowding abated.....	2
Houses cleansed.....	44
Births, First Visits.....	1641
,, Re-visits.....	3156
Deaths from all causes.....	167
Workshops.....	—
Deaths from Diarrhœa.....	17

	BREAST-FED.		PARTIALLY BREAST-FED.		ARTIFICIALLY-FED.	
	HEALTHY.	.. DELICATE.	HEALTHY.	.. DELICATE.	HEALTHY.	.. DELICATE.
1904	957 or 98.1%	.. 20 or 2.0% 977.	57 or 71.25%	.. 23 or 28.75% 80.	115 or 31.68%	.. 248 or 68.32% 363.
1905	887 or 98.2%	.. 16 or 1.8% 903.	67 or 79.8%	.. 17 or 20.2% 84.	108 or 48.2%	.. 116 or 51.8% 224.
1906	640 or 98.6%	.. 13 or 1.4% 653.	57 or 59.1%	.. 14 or 40.9% 71.	89 or 45.6%	.. 106 or 54.4% 195.
1907	1200 or 98.6%	.. 16 or 1.4% 1216.	142 or 81.1%	.. 33 or 18.9% 175.	158 or 48.9%	.. 165 or 51.1% 323.
1908	1827 or 98.0%	.. 38 or 2.0% 1865.	85 or 80.2%	.. 21 or 19.8% 106.	89 or 47.6%	.. 98 or 52.4% 187.
1909	2321 or 97.35%	.. 63 or 2.65% 2384	129 or 78.18%	.. 36 or 21.82% 165.	143 or 50.7%	.. 139 or 49.3% 282.
1910	1235 or 92.16%	.. 105 or 7.84% 1340.	265 or 82.04%	.. 58 or 17.96% 323	358 or 53.35%	.. 313 or 46.65% 671
1911	584 or 96.05%	.. 24 or 3.95% 608	110 or 81.48%	.. 25 or 18.52% 135	82 or 52.22%	.. 75 or 47.78% 157
1912	649 or 96.29%	.. 25 or 3.71% 674.	111 or 85.38%	.. 19 or 14.62% 130.	114 or 58.16%	.. 82 or 41.84% 196.
TOTAL for the nine years	10300 or 97%	.. 320 or 3% 10620	1023 or 89.6%	.. 246 or 19.4% 1269.	1256 or 48.3%	.. 1342 or 51.7% 2598.



### **Notification of Births Act.**

This Act was adopted by the Council and came into operation in March, 1908, the object of the Act being to enable Health Authorities to give help and advice in suitable cases where a birth has occurred at a time when it is most necessary, that is to say, within the first few days of the child's life.

In the case of every child born in an area in which the Act is adopted, it is the duty of the father of the child, or of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of or within six hours after the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours after the child is born.

Notification under this Act is in addition to the ordinary registration of births; the latter, however, may occur at any time within 42 days of such birth, and without early notification it frequently happened that six or seven weeks elapsed before information reached the Health Department, so that in some instances the child had died before any help could have been given from the Health Department.

The dual system now in force of notification of births to the Medical Officer of Health as well as ordinary registration is unnecessary, and this redundancy might be avoided by amending the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874, which requires that deaths should be registered within 5 days and births within 42 days, so that both births and deaths are notified to the District Registrar within 5 days following the birth or the death by the nearest relative, or in default of relatives by some person present at the birth or the death.

By this means the Notification of Births Act, which exists entirely as a means of preventing infant mortality, would be unnecessary, and the Registration Act, which was passed almost entirely for statistical purposes, would enable Health Authorities, by obtaining the lists of births from the Registrars, to carry out the same work in the direction of the prevention of infant mortality as is at present carried out under the Notification of Births Act of 1907.

With regard to the method of notification, a large number of cases attended by medical men have been notified by the father of the child, to whom a card has been handed by the doctor with a request to notify.

In the cases attended by midwives, I have as far as possible insisted on notification by the midwife, as in these cases a visit from the Female Sanitary Inspector follows as a routine measure.

It is satisfactory to record that 98 per cent. of the total births occurring in the Borough are notified under this Act, and in some cases more than one notification has been received in respect of a birth. In every case of late notification and non-notification letters are written to the persons making default, and an explanation received.

The following are details of the births notified under this Act:—

By midwives .....	1942
,, medical practitioners .....	403
,, other persons .....	284
Number of cases notified late .....	—
Number of cases not notified .....	41

### Midwives Act, 1902.

The number of midwives who gave notice of their intention to practice within the Borough during 1912 was 61, including 3 at the Union Hospital and 1 at the Workhouse Infirmary. Four midwives live outside the Borough, but as they attended certain cases within the Borough, they were requested to give notice of their intention to practice within the Borough. Two midwives died during the year 1911.

The qualifications of the midwives who practice in the Borough are as follows:—

Possessing certificates from the Obstetrical Society of London.....	7
Possessing certificates from a recognised hospital .....	9
Having passed the examination of the Central Midwives' Board.....	12
Enrolled by virtue of having been in bona-fide practice as midwives a year prior to the passing of the Act.....	33
Total.....	61

The extent of their practice may be seen from the following numbers:—

Number of cases attended by midwives alone.....	1665
Number of cases attended by midwives together with a doctor.....	579

During the year one midwife attended alone more than 100 cases, and five attended more than 100 cases each in some of which a medical man was also in attendance. Five midwives did not attend any cases except in conjunction with a medical man.

The number of notifications of sending for medical help and conditions for which help was required is as follows:—

Difficult birth .....	21
Adherent placenta .....	18
Delayed labour .....	14
Ruptured perineum .....	13
Instruments .....	10
Still-born .....	9
Premature labour .....	7
Rise of temperature .....	6
Abnormal presentation .....	6
Condition of child .....	16
Condition of mother .....	4



## Poisons and Pharmacy Act.

The Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, came into operation on the 2nd day of April, 1909. The object of this Act is to regulate the sale of certain substances, and to amend the Pharmacy Act, and two renewals of licences were granted during the year to seed merchants to sell the poisonous substances which Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies, for use exclusively in connection with agriculture and horticulture, subject to their complying to the provisions of the Arsenic Act, 1851, the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and the Regulations made by Order in Council under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908.

By an Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 10th day of November, 1911, it is now compulsory for a person in the employment of a person who has obtained a licence under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to be registered, and two renewals of licences were granted.

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## Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

During the year 187 visits have been paid to factories in the town for the purpose of ascertaining whether the requirements of the Sanitary Accommodation Order of 1903 were satisfactorily carried out.

In six cases alterations were required, which were carried out without difficulty. In two instances arrangements were made for proper lighting and ventilation of water-closets. At one factory a block of six privies was demolished and seven water-closets substituted therefor; and at another factory a block of nine pails was removed and nine water-closets erected.

There were 21 notifications received from H.M. Inspector of Factories under Section 5 of the Factory Act in respect of the following matters:—

Insufficient w.c. accommodation .....	3
W.C.'s with same approach for both sexes.....	3
W.C.'s opening into workroom without ventilated space.....	4
No fastening on doors of w.c.'s.....	4
No light in w.c.'s.....	2
No separate accommodation for the sexes.....	2
Cleansing and lime-washing required.....	3

Each of the above was attended to, and the work carried out in a satisfactory manner at the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health, without the necessity of serving statutory notices.

Altogether 41 new water-closets, viz., 18 for males and 23 for females, were provided at 12 factories in order to comply with the requirements of the Act.

Fourteen notifications relating to the occupation of workshops and workplaces have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, viz., confectioners 5, tailors 2, laundries 3, and dressmakers 4.

Within the Borough there are 673 workshops and workplaces, including 90 bakers and confectioners; and 1,247 visits have been paid during the year to these workshops, special attention being paid at the visit to cleansing, lime-washing, and ventilation.

The following is a list of workshops in the Borough :—

Coopers.....	4	Cyclemakers.....	3
Dressmakers.....	143	Lathcutter.....	1
Milliners.....	44	Hatbody Makers.....	14
Boxmakers.....	3	Cabinet Makers.....	21
Shirtmakers.....	9	Straw Hat Maker.....	1
Tailors.....	64	Blindmakers.....	7
Paperbag Makers.....	4	Organ Builders.....	2
Shoemakers.....	61	Feather Curlers.....	2
Cloggers.....	19	Printers.....	14
Tinplatemakers.....	12	Curriers.....	4
Blacksmiths.....	26	Ropemakers.....	5
Brushmakers.....	2	Handloom Weavers.....	11
Coachmakers.....	3	Bakers and Confectioners...	90
Saddlers.....	14	Dyers and Cleaners.....	4
Joiners.....	39	Restaurants.....	12
Waste Dealers.....	8	Coffee Roaster.....	1
Wheelwrights.....	8	Electrical Engineers.....	2
Filecutter.....	1	Photographers.....	7
Skipmakers.....	3	Paper Packing Makers.....	2



In the following table the details of the work done in the inspection of factories and workshops are set out :—

1.—INSPECTION.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>
Factories (including factory laundries).....	187	—
Workshops (including workshop laundries) .....	1247	—
Workplaces .....	—	—
Total .....	1434	—

2.—DEFECTS.

NUISANCES UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

	<i>No. of Defects. Found.</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Want of cleanliness .....	3	3
Want of ventilation .....	4	4
Overcrowding .....	—	—
Want of drainage of floors.....	—	—
Other nuisances .....	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient .....	3	3
„                  unsuitable or defective ...	6	6
„                  not separate for sexes ....	5	5
Offences under Factory and Workshop Act :—		
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse .....	—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses .....	—	—
Other offences .....	—	—
Total.....	21	21





## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

<i>Workshops on the Register at the end of the year (s. 131).</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Workshops .....	583
Bakehouses (Including 8 underground).....	90
Workshops (domestic) .....	—
Total number of workshops on register.....	673

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

<i>Class (1).</i>	<i>Number. (2).</i>
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) .....	—
Notified by H.M. Inspector.....	21
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ....	—
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year .....	—
In use at the end of the year .....	8

<i>Female Out-Workers.</i>		<i>Male Out-Workers.</i>	
NATURE OF WORK.	NO.	NATURE OF WORK.	NO.
Hat Trimming .....	49	Planking .....	28
Shirt Making .....	6	Boot and Shoe Repairing ....	5
Tailoring .....	5	Tailoring .....	3
Silk Weaving .....	5	Silk Weaving.....	1
Children's Clothing .....	2		
Underclothing.....	1		
	68		37

### Smoke Observations.

During the year 201 observations of smoke emission have been taken. In all instances where black smoke had been emitted for three minutes or over, letters of warning (of which the following is a copy) have been sent in accordance with the resolution of your Health Committee:—

Sir,

I am directed by the Health Committee to call your attention to the fact that black smoke is being emitted from time to time from the chimney of your premises at..... in such quantities as to be a nuisance and injurious to health; and I shall be glad if you will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of this nuisance.

Yours faithfully,

Medical Officer of Health.

Twenty-one observations were taken of one chimney in respect of which legal proceedings were pending, and in this instance after two adjournments the case was withdrawn on payment of costs, owing to the firm taking steps to abate the nuisance.

In one case a statutory notice under Section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was served, but before the time specified in the notice the mill was closed.

Forty observations of smoke emission were taken from railway engines at the following stations and sidings during shunting operations:—Edgeley Station, Adswood Sidings, Jubilee Sidings, Stitch Lane, Cheadle Heath, Tiviot Dale Station, George's Road Siding, and Reddish Station.

The following is a list of the cases in which black smoke was emitted from chimneys belonging to factories, etc., the figures indicating the number of minutes of smoke emitted in an observation of two hours:—



## SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

<i>No.</i>		<i>Black.</i>		<i>Moderate.</i>		<i>None.</i>	<i>No.</i>		<i>Black.</i>		<i>Moderate.</i>		<i>None.</i>
5	..	2	..	50	..	68	107	..	2	..	34	..	84
10	..	1	..	63	..	56	108	..	2	..	42	..	76
11	..	1	..	32	..	87	114	..	1	..	55	..	64
12	..	1	..	21	..	98	115	..	7	..	75	..	38
17	..	1	..	59	..	60	117	..	2	..	45	..	73
19	..	2	..	42	..	76	121	..	4	..	51	..	65
22	..	1	..	41	..	78	122	..	5	..	58	..	57
24	..	1	..	26	..	93	123	..	5	..	81	..	34
27	..	3	..	29	..	88	125	..	23	..	86	..	11
29	..	10	..	52	..	58	129	..	8	..	56	..	56
30	..	10	..	52	..	58	136	..	2	..	53	..	65
31	..	1	..	54	..	65	137	..	5	..	44	..	71
32	..	9	..	58	..	53	139	..	1	..	33	..	86
34	..	3	..	52	..	65	140	..	4	..	63	..	53
40	..	5	..	58	..	57	142	..	2	..	42	..	76
41	..	9	..	69	..	42	146	..	6	..	73	..	41
42	..	1	..	29	..	90	148	..	5	..	67	..	48
43	..	3	..	24	..	93	149	..	1	..	50	..	69
46	..	1	..	36	..	83	150	..	1	..	19	..	100
48	..	1	..	55	..	64	153	..	19	..	53	..	48
53	..	2	..	60	..	58	155	..	20	..	61	..	39
56	..	4	..	35	..	81	157	..	8	..	43	..	69
60	..	2	..	34	..	84	159	..	12	..	68	..	40
68	..	1	..	32	..	87	161	..	9	..	40	..	71
69	..	1	..	32	..	87	163	..	9	..	62	..	49
71	..	2	..	35	..	83	165	..	12	..	41	..	67
73	..	1	..	40	..	79	167	..	13	..	75	..	32
78	..	11	..	82	..	27	170	..	2	..	39	..	79
80	..	2	..	37	..	81	171	..	2	..	49	..	69
81	..	2	..	40	..	78	174	..	1	..	57	..	62
85	..	1	..	33	..	86	175	..	16	..	56	..	48
91	..	2	..	37	..	81	176	..	4	..	24	..	92
92	..	2	..	40	..	78	182	..	4	..	45	..	71
93	..	4	..	58	..	58	184	..	12	..	38	..	80
94	..	5	..	64	..	51	185	..	1	..	29	..	90
99	..	1	..	45	..	74	186	..	1	..	37	..	82
100	..	2	..	37	..	81	194	..	1	..	33	..	86
102	..	1	..	52	..	67	198	..	2	..	33	..	85
103	..	2	..	54	..	64	200	..	1	..	26	..	93
104	..	1	..	60	..	59	201	..	2	..	33	..	85
105	..	1	..	42	..	77							

## Offensive Trades.

There are 22 tripe boilers in the Borough, and 986 visits have been paid to these and other premises where offensive trades were carried on during the year.

These places require constant supervision, and the visits have been made at irregular times during business hours both day and night. The premises were found to be clean and well kept, and the trades carried on in such a manner as to avoid a nuisance.

The following is a list of the offensive trades in the Borough:—

Tripe Boilers .....	22
Oil Refiners .....	2
Tallow Melter .....	1
Leather Dressers .....	3
Soap Maker .....	1
Bird-lime Makers .....	3

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## Bakehouses.

There were 503 visits paid to bakehouses during the year. The premises were found in a good condition as to cleanliness and sanitation and in only one case was it found necessary to speak to the occupier as to lime-washing, and this was done without any further action being taken.

There are 8 underground bakehouses in the Borough, which are kept in good condition.

Ten restaurants in the Borough have been visited on several occasions, and found to be clean and satisfactory.

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## Common Lodging Houses.

There are 15 common lodging-houses in the Borough, and these have been inspected both day and night. In all 954 visits have been made during the day, and 132 visits at night between the hours of 11-30 p.m. and 1-30 a.m. Each of the houses was kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.



The Women Workers' Home, 51, Higher Hillgate, is the only women's lodging-house in the Borough. It is affiliated to the National Association of Women's Lodging Houses, and is organised and carried on by a private Committee. The number of beds let last year was 2,248, and 72 women and 2 children were admitted during the year. These figures indicate that the institution must be a blessing to homeless women within the Borough.

The following is a list of the registered common lodging-houses within the Borough, together with the accommodation available. There was one transfer during the year, viz., 7, Great Egerton Street:-

REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No.	Address.	Regis- tered No. of Lodgers.	No. of Rooms	Average cubic capacity per person
1	1, Adlington Square (Kershaw).....	61	5	408
2	2, Adlington Square (Kershaw) .....	22	7	462
3	15, Watson Square (Fitzpatrick) .....	18	7	470
4	Bamford Street (Spilsbury) .....	17	5	439
5	Union Street (Marland) .....	115	6	406
6	Higher Hillgate (Gough).....	64	13	410
7	Canal Street (Molyneux).....	85	5	411
8	Ridgway Lane (Young) .....	55	5	406
9	19, Canal Street (Nutter) .....	41	10	420
10	19, Garnett Street (Sullivan).....	12	3	396
11	3, Adlington Square (O'Gara).....	8	3	450
12	24, Chestergate (Ronan) .....	14	5	400
13	Great Egerton Street (Phillips) .. ..	85	3	436
14	26, Lord Street (Edwards).....	10	3	415
15	51, Higher Hillgate .....	15	5	420

Fairs, Wakes and Travelling Shows.

180 inspections were made of dwelling-vans on the Fair Ground and Armoury Square during wakes and fairs; no case of overcrowding was discovered, all tents and vans being free from sickness and in a clean and satisfactory condition.

## **Shops Act, 1912.**

On the appointment of Inspectors under the Shops Act in August, 1912, a survey of shops in the Borough was commenced for the purpose of the formation of a Register of Shops, and the same was completed on the 17th October, 1912.

The entering up of the Register, having a total of 3,262 shops, was commenced on 15th November, 1912, and completed in December, with the exception of minor details, which were afterwards obtained.

Four special cases in which the regulations of the Act had not been complied with owing to notices not having been posted in the shops have been reported, and letters of warning have been sent in each case by the Town Clerk with satisfactory results.

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## **Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**

Samples of various food stuffs were taken systematically under the above Acts, a total of 330 samples having been submitted to your Public Analyst. Of these 25 were found to be adulterated, but in 17 cases the adulteration was so slight that your Committee decided not to prosecute, and cautionary letters were sent to the vendors concerned.

158 samples of milk were procured at the various railway stations, public institutions, from farmers in course of delivery, and from retail milk dealers. Of these 15 were reported upon as being adulterated. In cases where adulterated milk is taken from retailers the case is followed up and samples taken from the farmers concerned, and we are thus able to fix the responsibility upon the proper shoulders. The percentage of adulterated samples is considerably lower than last year.

A series of samples of milk were taken from a farmer in course of delivery to local dairymen, and two of the number were found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 11.3 and 13 per cent. respectively, whilst other samples taken at the same time, from the same farmer, and other samples taken at the same time from neighbouring farmers, and produced under similar conditions, were genuine. The farm was visited, and the farmer asked if he would like to make any explanation how the milk came to be short of fat in certain cans whilst the other cans were genuine. His explanation was not considered satisfactory, and your Committee authorised legal proceedings to be taken in the two cases referred to. After a lengthy hearing before the magistrates, when it was argued for the defence that the milk had been sold as it came from the cows and the deficiency was due to absorption of fat by the cow, the milk being morning's milk, and the irregular intervals of milking consequent upon the demands of the district, were solely responsible, the



Magistrates decided to convict, and added that they did not consider there was any fraudulent intention on the part of the defendant. A case was stated, and later an appeal was made to the Cheshire Quarter Sessions, where the case was fully argued and much expert evidence given. The appeal was dismissed with costs, the Chairman adding that the Bench thought the vendor was acting in good faith, and that no imputation was cast on his character by their finding. This is exactly the position taken up by us, for never from the beginning of the case was one single suggestion made that the defendant was acting fraudulently.

The case for the defence was undertaken throughout by the Cheshire Milk Producers' Association.

The following is an extract from the local Press:—

“ The appellant, who was a well known farmer, was fined 40s. and costs for an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 and 1879, and the short question which was raised for the decision of the Justices was, first of all, what it was which constituted the offence of selling milk which was not of the quality and standard expected by the purchaser. The proceedings were taken under Section 6, which provided that whether it be intentional or whether innocent, the sale to the consumer of an article which was not of the substance and quality demanded was to his prejudice and there an offence was committed. Under the powers enjoined by the Board of Agriculture under Section 4, where a sample of milk contained less than 3 per cent. of milk fat, the onus was shifted on the defendant to prove that it was not his fault. It was suggested in the Court below that a conviction under Section 6 was in some way an imputation upon the appellant's integrity. He had already explained the intention did not enter into that particular offence at all. On April 14th, Inspector Butler, Food and Drugs Inspector for Stockport, went to Mottram Street, Stockport, and there he saw milk which the appellant was selling under a contract to his son. There were two cans of milk, and he took the course which was provided under the Act of splitting the sample into three parts. One he gave to the seller, one he kept for the purpose of analysis, and the other he kept for production in the case. He took two samples. The first can contained  $6\frac{1}{2}$  dozen quarts, and the sample he took from that was numbered 106. The second milk-can contained nine quarts, and the sample from that was numbered 107. The analysis showed that the sample 107 was genuine, but in the case of 106 there was a serious deficiency of 13 per cent. below the standard which was fixed by the Board of Agriculture. Under Section 71 of the Act of 1875, the production of the certificate of analysis was sufficient evidence to show that the quality of the milk was below the necessary standard, and, therefore, the onus shifted upon the appellant. Quite recently owing sometimes to wrong convictions which had taken place before Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, the Board of Agriculture deemed it desirable that before local authorities should take proceedings in those cases they should call upon the persons to give some explanation, and accord-



ingly Dr. Corbin called upon the appellant for an explanation, and of course if that explanation had been satisfactory, it need hardly be said the municipal authorities would have taken no proceedings in the matter. The explanation he offered was this. He said the milk that was deficient was what was known as morning milk, and that the lowness of the quality was due to the long interval of the milking of the cows at the two different periods of the day. Unfortunately the local authority could not accept that explanation as satisfactory, and for this reason, and the reason would be thoroughly appreciated by the Justices there, it appeared that on the very same day when he was supplying milk to his son, which was inferior in quality, he supplied milk which was also morning milk, on the very same day to another milk seller in Stockport, and in that case the milk was perfectly genuine, and therefore the explanation which had been tendered by him that the lowness of the quality of the milk was due to the fact that it was morning milk did not avail him, because the morning milk taken from the same cows sent to the other milk seller was all right. Another reason which influenced the local authority in the matter was that that could not be a reasonable explanation for the lowness of the quality of the milk, for this reason. Samples had been taken from time to time of morning milk from a good many milk producers in and around Stockport, and taking a period of many months, only one other case of deficiency of fat had occurred. The mere fact that the appellant was a farmer of undoubted respectability, of very considerable position, ought not to carry any weight with the Justices there because the offence of which he had been convicted was an offence as to which intent was not necessary at all. Counsel referred to a case alluded to in the Court below, and said the contention was seriously put forward by his friend's client that where the milk reached the purchaser in the same condition in which it left the cow, although it was below the standard of quality, that therefore no offence was committed, and he had no doubt his learned friend would rely upon the point there. The cases which had been decided upon those statutes proved that intention was not necessary in order to commit the offence within Section 6, and if the lowness of the quality of the milk supplied was due either to negligent or irregular milking, or was due to any kind of default at all on the part of the vendor, where that was established it was clearly an offence within the Section. Undoubtedly there, as they would hear from the evidence, no attempt was made apparently by appellant to secure uniform quality of the milk by mixing it, and even according to the explanation which he offered, viz., the length of time, that would be in the nature of irregular milking, for which he and he alone was responsible. The onus rested upon him. Counsel proceeded to quote cases, and said the only defence was that the deficiency of fat was due to the irregularity as regards time in the milking. He should call evidence of experts to show that whilst there might be a slight variation in the morning milk as compared with that of the afternoon, that was not sufficient to account for the serious deficiency of 13 per cent. which existed in that case.

“The Bench retired, and on their return into Court after an absence of a few minutes, the Chairman said the Court unanimously decided to affirm the

conviction and dismiss the appeal with costs. They desired him to say that they were all of the opinion that the vendor in that case was acting in good faith and innocently, and that no imputation on his character was in any way cast by their finding.

“The Bench agreed to state a case on a legal point made by appellant’s counsel.”

The importance of the case stated may be gathered from the fact that it was not proceeded with.

The decision has a far-reaching effect, for it means that persons trading in milk are to produce and sell what the public are reasonably entitled to—a genuine article; and in this one finds sound reasoning and the law working in harmony.

In seven cases preliminary notices were served on purveyors of milk under Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1899, requiring the persons concerned to put their names and addresses on cans or vehicles used in connection with retailing milk in a public place. The necessary work was carried out, and no further proceedings were necessary.

The following tables show the percentage of adulteration compared with previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Samples analysed.</i>		<i>Adulterated.</i>		<i>Percentage adulteration.</i>
1901	.....	156	....	44	.... 28.2
1902	.....	308	....	31	.... 10.06
1903	.....	312	....	39	.... 12.5
1904	.....	302	....	51	.... 16.9
1905	.....	305	....	18	.... 5.9
1906	.....	304	....	22	.... 7.24
1907	.....	304	....	13	.... 4.27
1908	.....	303	....	23	.... 7.6
1909	.....	305	....	17	.... 5.57
1910	.....	305	....	24	.... 7.87
1911	.....	324	....	34	.... 10.5
1912	.....	330	....	25	.... 7.6



Analysis of *milk samples* compared with previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Samples analysed.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>	<i>Percentage adulteration.</i>
1900	27	5	18.52
1901	70	5	7.14
1902	91	16	17.58
1903	100	9	9.0
1904	120	20	16.66
1905	129	13	10.08
1906	134	10	7.46
1907	135	9	6.67
1908	160	17	10.63
1909	164	14	8.54
1910	203	21	10.34
1911	208	27	12.98
1912	158	15	9.5

The subjoined Analyst's Quarterly Reports give full particulars of the adulteration and the subsequent action taken.





Articles submitted for analysis.	Result of analysis ; showing whether the sample was genuine or adulterated, and, if adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the adulteration.	Observations.										
35 Milk.....	31 genuine, 4 adulterated, viz. :— No. 100—A deficiency of 11.3 per cent. of the fat ,, 106—A deficiency of 13.0 ,, 128—A deficiency of 18.3 per cent. of the fat and an addition of 1.3 per cent. of water ,, 133—3.4 per cent. of added water	<table><thead><tr><th>Milk Prosecutions.</th><th>Full Penalty. £ s. d.</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>No. 100—Withdrawn on pay- ment of costs.....</td><td>0 14 0</td></tr><tr><td>,, 106—£2 and costs.....</td><td>7 19 6</td></tr><tr><td>,, 128—No prosecution...</td><td>—</td></tr><tr><td>,, 133—Do. ....</td><td>—</td></tr></tbody></table> <hr/> <div>£8 13 6</div> <hr/>	Milk Prosecutions.	Full Penalty. £ s. d.	No. 100—Withdrawn on pay- ment of costs.....	0 14 0	,, 106—£2 and costs.....	7 19 6	,, 128—No prosecution...	—	,, 133—Do. ....	—
Milk Prosecutions.	Full Penalty. £ s. d.											
No. 100—Withdrawn on pay- ment of costs.....	0 14 0											
,, 106—£2 and costs.....	7 19 6											
,, 128—No prosecution...	—											
,, 133—Do. ....	—											
23 Butter..... 6 Margarine..... 6 Lard..... 5 Jam.....	All genuine	<p>All the samples of milk were free from preservatives.</p> <p>Only one of the 23 samples of butter contained boric acid : No. 117, N.O., 0.18 per cent.</p> <p>The six samples of margarine all con- tained boric acid, the amounts varying from 0.10 to 0.23 per cent.</p> <p>One sample of strawberry jam, No. 159, N.O., contained 0.86 grain salicylic acid per lb.</p> <p>10 of the samples were taken in- formally, viz. :—</p> <table><tr><td>1 Milk</td><td rowspan="3">} All were genuine.</td></tr><tr><td>4 Butter</td></tr><tr><td>5 Jam</td></tr></table>	1 Milk	} All were genuine.	4 Butter	5 Jam						
1 Milk	} All were genuine.											
4 Butter												
5 Jam												

Total number of samples analysed during the quarter, 75.  
Total number of samples adulterated 4.

Articles submitted for analysis.	Result of analysis ; showing whether the sample was genuine or adulterated, and, if adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the adulteration.	Observations.
70 Milk.....	66 genuine, 4 adulterated, viz. :— No. 196—3.2 per cent. of added water and a deficiency of 5 per cent. of the fat " 202—2.7 per cent. added water " 247—13.2 " 212—A deficiency of 4 per cent. of the fat	<div>Milk Prosecutions. Full Penalty. £ s. d.</div> <div>No. 196—10/- and costs... 1 10 6</div> <div>" 202—No prosecution.... —</div> <div>" 247—£1 and costs.... 2 0 6</div> <div>" 212—No prosecution.. —</div> <div>Total.....£3 11 0</div>
4 Cream.....	2 genuine, 2 adulterated, viz. :— No. 206—Excessive amount of boric acid (0.74 per cent.) " 210—Cane sugar probably as the lime compound	<div>Cream Adulterations.</div> <div>No. prosecutions.</div> <div>All the samples of milk were free from preservatives.</div> <div>Nine samples were taken informally, viz., 4 Cream, 2 Butter, 3 Preserved Fruit. Of these two samples of Cream were adulterated as stated.</div>
8 Butter..... 6 Malt Vinegar..... 3 Preserved Fruit....	All genuine	<div>The preserved fruits were specially examined for foreign colouring matters and preservatives, both were absent.</div> <div>Boric Acid was present in 5 samples of Butter, the amounts varying from 0.13 to 0.29 per cent., and in three samples of Cream, 0.74, 0.28, and 0.14 per cent. respectively.</div>

Total number of samples analysed during the quarter, 91.  
Total number of samples adulterated, 6.





### **Stockport Corporation Act, 1905, (Section 28).**

The various railway stations were visited regularly and the milk cans inspected, and with one exception (where a can was found patched up with soap) there was no cause for complaint. In the case referred to the farmer explained that he was away from home and this had been done without his knowledge. A new can was provided without delay.

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### **Ice Cream Vendors.**

There are 60 of these in the borough, and 192 visits of inspection have been made to them at varying intervals when the business has been in progress.

It was found necessary to request owners to cleanse premises and vessels used for storing this commodity in nine cases, and a compliance was enforced.

It is satisfactory to note that there were no cases of infectious disease traceable to the eating of ice cream, and no cases occurred amongst the persons selling it during the year.

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### **Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order.**

589 visits of inspection have been made to the various farmsteads in the borough.

Sundry repairs to shippens and re-drainage work have been carried out in several instances, and generally speaking the places have been kept in a satisfactory manner. It was found necessary, however, to serve notices on five occupiers, to cleanse premises and remove manure, and the work was put in hand forthwith.

There were three cases of infectious disease reported in connection with milk traders.

The cases were removed to hospital, premises and clothing disinfected, milk vessels thoroughly and systematically sterilized, and one is happy to say we had no further outbreaks.

The 160 milkshops have been regularly kept under supervision ; 713 visits of inspection having been made, and it is satisfactory to notice an improvement in the general cleanliness of the places.



Whilst visiting these places one often sees a variety of vessels—from an old salmon tin or jam jar to the inevitable beer jug, and often in a filthy condition, presented at the counter for milk. What a pity the Corporation Act is not applicable to domestic vessels used for milk purposes.

Seven animals were found in cowsheds suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, all of which were surrendered and destroyed.

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### Slaughter Houses.

A great amount of your Inspector's time has been devoted to the supervision of these places, 2,405 visits of inspection having been made at irregular intervals.

There was a considerable falling off in the number of animals slaughtered in consequence of the restrictions placed upon the removal of cattle by the Board of Agriculture, due to serious outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in different parts of the County. Animals had to be floated from the railway stations under special licence to the various slaughter-houses, and slaughtered immediately.

Occupiers were required to cleanse and lime-wash their premises, remove garbage, provide garbage boxes, repair floors, drains, etc., in a number of cases, but generally speaking the places have been kept as well as the peculiar structures will allow.

The various fishmongers, fruiterers, butchers, and other shops, together with the market, cold storage premises, sausage makers' establishments have been closely supervised during the year. The following is some of the food dealt with and destroyed:—

- 11 Carcases of Beef.
- 5 Forequarters, Beef.
- 3 Hindquarters, Beef.
- 10 Pigs.
- 5 Sheep.
- 19 Sets of Tripe and Feet.
- 19 Barrels, Potatoes.
- 15 Boxes, Fish.
- 35 Couples, Rabbits.
- 5 Turkeys.
- 19 Geese.
- 27 Sets, Lungs, Livers, etc.

## Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1890-1909.

During the year 1912 your Housing Committee has met regularly, and at each alternate meeting the Committee itself has made an inspection of the district, with a view to dealing with houses represented by your Medical Officer.

A detailed statement of the work carried out in connection with the Housing of the Working Classes is given in the accompanying table, and in connection with this work the Housing Inspector made during the year 1912, 6880 visits.

Regular inspections of the district are made, taking a ward at a time, and notes of streets, court-yards and dwelling-houses requiring inspection are taken. A very large number of re-visits have to be made by the Inspector, who acts as the clerk of works as it were in connection with all housing alterations which are being carried out.

In all dwelling-houses requiring sanitary alteration or amendment detailed inspections are made and reports prepared; 418 special inspections of this character were carried out, and in a large number of instances of dilapidated and insanitary houses specifications of the work required were prepared and sent to the owner without prejudice. By this means it is possible to remedy many defects such as the following:—

Foundation dampness is remedied by inserting damp courses, and in cases where the floor is below the ground level it is often necessary to place a cement skirting to reach above the level of the damp course; and in bad cases of dampness flag or quarry floors laid on the earth are required to be removed and replaced by six inches of concrete.

Leaky gutters are replaced and roofs repaired.

Considerable difficulty is sometimes experienced in preventing damp walls even when a damp course is present. This may be remedied by nailing felt to the wall, and covering with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plaster. Wallpaper placed on such a surface will remain perfectly dry.

Before papering all dirty walls are stripped and cleaned and crevices stopped.

Where a house is verminous all crevices in walls, ceilings and floors should be filled with plaster, and thorough cleansing only relied upon. Disinfection is futile in such cases.

Porous slopstones frequently absorb gases and emit bad smells; elaborate drain-testing is sometimes resorted to on this account. The remedy is to provide a properly glazed slopstone.

All windows are made to open.

Where cellars are used for rubbish and filth they are required to be cleansed and bricked up, providing ventilating grids.

Defective outside brickwork is made good.

Suitable closet accommodation is provided, and common yards properly paved.

It is also desirable to provide ventilated food cupboards where these do not exist.



Ninety-three representations were made of houses unfit for habitation. Seventy closing orders and 34 demolition orders were made during the year.

Section 15 of the Housing and Town Planning Act requires that on letting any dwelling-house at a rent not exceeding £26, there shall be implied a condition that the house is at the commencement of occupation in all respects fit for human habitation, unless let on a repairing agreement.

It has not been necessary to serve any statutory notice under this Section, but 65 informal notices have been sent to owners requiring minor repairs, which have been carried out in every instance.

With regard to back-to-back houses a register of all the houses of this character in the town has been made, and during the year thirty back-to-back houses have been converted into through houses.

A back-to-back house cannot under any circumstances be considered to be a healthy dwelling owing to the entire absence of through ventilation; and while such dwellings provided with satisfactory sanitary arrangements and kept in proper repair, and as far as possible in a clean and wholesome condition, are not unsuitable as dwellings for old people, they are undoubtedly undesirable for children and young adults. This may be seen from the fact that the average infant mortality per annum in back-to-back houses in the Borough during the last ten years was 383 per thousand births, while in through houses for the same period it was 163; that is, the mortality in back-to-back dwellings was 2.36 times that in through houses, and although one would expect from the social conditions of the occupants of back-to-back dwellings a higher mortality, there is no doubt that the absence of pure air, which can only be obtained by through ventilation, is largely responsible for this enormous death-rate.

In every case where other sanitary defects such as privy-middens, defective drainage, total absence of sunlight, disrepair, dampness and uncleanness co-exist with the absence of through ventilation in back-to-back houses, they are represented as unfit for human habitation under Section 17 of the Housing Act, and the specification of work required to render these dwellings fit for habitation includes the conversion of each pair of back-to-back dwellings into one through-house, and the closing order made should not be determined until this is done.

In connection with certain properties which have been dealt with the following particulars are of interest :—

BENTLEY STREET, 17-25.

SUMMER COURT, 1-5.

These houses were back-to-back, not through ventilated, the front houses were not provided with proper drainage, and the sanitary accommodation consisted of privy middens. The property was inspected by the Housing Committee and later on the owner was interviewed, and agreed to convert into through houses, abolish the privy middens, re-drain and provide w.c.'s. The work was voluntarily completed and closing orders were not required.

## 23-35, DUKE STREET.

## 1-7, DUKE'S BUILDINGS.

This property consisted of back-to-back houses, not through ventilated. The water supply and sinks were situated in dark position at the head of the cellar steps, and the drainage very unsatisfactory. The sanitary accommodation was bad and consisted of dilapidated and insanitary privies and middens. The Committee inspected the property and decided to ask the owner to attend at their next meeting. This he did and the matter was thoroughly discussed. Closing orders were made and served. The work done consisted of removal of water supply to new position, new sinks fixed against outside walls and connected with outside gullies, windows made to open, and the provision of new water closets and dustbins. After the satisfactory completion of the work the closing orders were determined.

## 21-49, ANN STREET.

This property consisted of fourteen houses, and each contained scullery, living room, and two bedrooms. Twelve of the fourteen were unoccupied, and were in an extremely dilapidated and dismantled condition. The chimneys and gutters were very defective, a large proportion of the windows broken, doors broken, floors ripped up, and washing boilers removed, whilst the sanitary accommodation was practically demolished.

The Housing Committee visited this property, and decided to make closing orders on all but the two which were occupied. Demolition orders were also made but were not served, the property having changed hands. The new owner promised to make the houses thoroughly habitable. The work is now being carried out in a satisfactory manner.

## 2-24, EMILY STREET.

Twelve four-room houses, through ventilated, each containing two bedrooms, living room, and scullery. This property had been allowed to deteriorate very considerably. The ground floors were very defective, plaster defective, woodwork of windows and doors badly broken, and the space under floors damp and offensive owing to defective water pipes and gullies. The houses were supplied with w.c.'s, but these were in a dilapidated and defective condition. Chimney stacks and walls were also defective. The Housing Committee inspected the property, and closing orders were made, and later the tenants received notice to quit. The restoration of this property is now in hand.

## 13-33, HEALD STREET.

## 4-6-8, HEALD'S COURT.

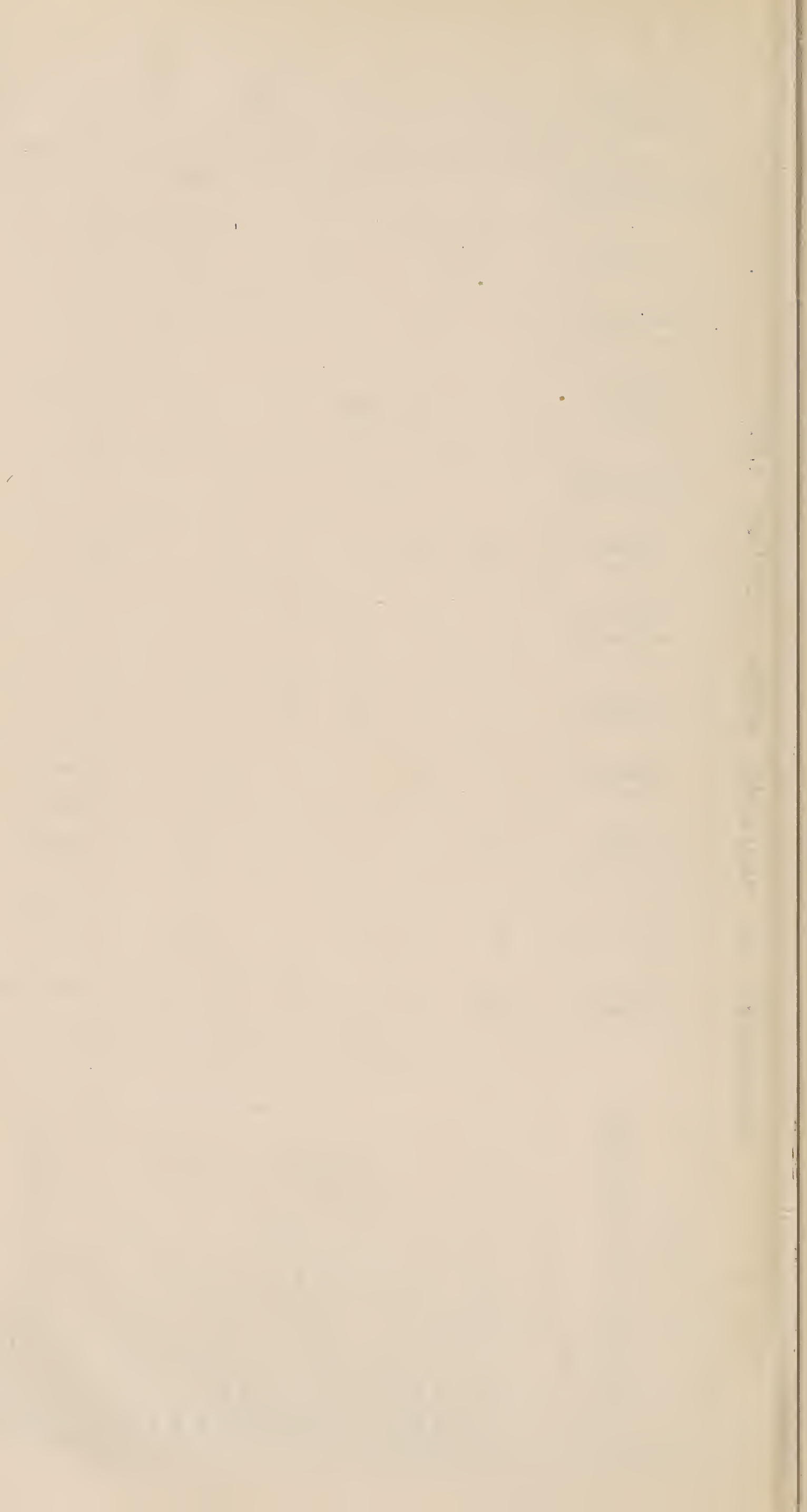
## 9-19, PETER STREET.

## 20-34, HATHERLOW STREET.

This property consisted of 27 houses, all opening on to one large yard. Six of them were back-to-back and not through ventilated, all the others









being four-room houses, through ventilated. The property generally was in a poor state of repair, and the sanitary provision made consisted of offensive privies and middens. The Housing Committee visited the property and after inspection decided to ask the owner to convert the back-to-back houses into through houses, and to put the property into a proper state of repair. This has since been done, the large yard has been divided into four separate yards, all the brickwork re-pointed, windows repaired, cellar areas bricked up and ventilated, and the privies converted into water closets and dustbins provided, and the back-to-back houses converted into through houses. All the work has been done voluntarily and closing orders were not required.

1-8, HARRISON'S PLACE.

2-16, TAMWORTH STREET.

11-19, PRISON STREET.

This property consisted of 23 houses, and formed a square, surrounded on all sides, preventing the proper circulation of light and air. Twenty of the houses contained four rooms, and were through ventilated. Three were single houses, containing two rooms, not through ventilated. The sanitary accommodation was inconveniently placed, and in bad condition. The Committee inspected the property, and it was decided to communicate with the owner with a view to the demolition of some of the houses for the provision of space for new water-closets and ventilation of yard.—

Three houses have since been demolished, new water closets erected on their site, yard surface drained, and footpath provided. The other property has also been properly repaired, and a great improvement effected. All the work has been done voluntarily and closing orders were not required.

The following is a tabular statement of the work carried out during the year :—

#### WORK DONE UNDER THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS.

Number of houses inspected.....	418
„ houses dealt with by Housing Committee.....	150
„ houses represented as unfit for habitation.....	93
„ houses repaired without notice.....	140
„ houses closed voluntarily.....	29
„ houses demolished voluntarily.....	62
„ houses made habitable.....	104
„ back-to-back houses converted into through houses..	30
„ closing orders made.....	70
„ demolition orders made.....	34
„ closing orders determined.....	30
Action taken under Section 15 after notice .....	65
Number of repairs executed under Section 15 after notice....	65

### Schools and Infectious Diseases.

School closure was only necessary in one instance during the year. The Infants' Department of the Parish Church School was closed on account of the epidemic prevalence of measles and whooping cough.

The number of cases of scarlet fever occurring among school-children during the year was 133, as compared to 116 during the previous year.

Forty-five cases of diphtheria occurred among school-children, as compared with 27 in the previous year. Of these four cases attended Edgeley Wesleyan School and five attended Edgeley Roman Catholic School, out of 16 cases which occurred in Edgeley Ward.

Notifications of measles and whooping cough are obtained from the School Attendance Officers. 1010 cases of measles were thus notified, and 443 cases of whooping cough. In all these cases where there is no doctor in attendance the Female Sanitary Inspectors visit, and in the majority of instances urge medical attention to be obtained.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Percentage of Children present.</i>	<i>Closed.</i>
Parish Church (Infants' Department)	Measles and Whooping Cough	58	From 6th to 24th May.



SCHOOL CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM INFECTIOUS  
DISEASE DURING THE PAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Year.	<i>Notifiable or " Dangerous "</i> <i>Infectious Diseases.</i>				<i>Non-Notifiable but Dangerous.</i>		
	<i>Smallpox</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diph- theria.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Whooping Cough.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1900	—	146	9	155	290	59	349
1901	—	390	9	399	1418	48	1466
1902	—	308	7	315	413	320	733
1903	1	360	6	367	98	1	99
1904	19	375	16	410	476	14	490
1905	1	110	16	127	200	250	450
1906	—	95	21	116	880	225	1105
1907	—	236	24	260	920	689	1609
1908	—	359	23	382	2881	537	3418
1909	—	356	30	386	1414	194	1608
1910	—	130	28	158	870	743	1613
1911	—	116	27	143	793	186	978
1912	—	133	45	178	1010	443	1453

### Isolation Hospitals.

Owing to delay which has occurred for various reasons, the extensions at Dialstone Lane Hospital are not yet completed, so that it is impossible at the present time to give a detailed account of the extensions. Fortunately, owing to the absence of any epidemic of infectious disease, the existing accommodation has not been unduly taxed.

During the year 1912, 185 cases of infectious disease have been treated at your Isolation Hospital at Dialstone Lane, as compared with 157 during 1911, and 197 during 1910.

212 cases of scarlet fever were notified, of which 162, or 76 per cent. were admitted to the hospital. Owing to the low incidence of this disease during 1912 there was ample accommodation in the existing scarlet fever pavilions.

Seventeen cases of diphtheria were admitted to the hospital, out of 90 notified, or 18.8 per cent. These were for the most part cases in which there was urgent need for hospital treatment, but it is hoped that in the future it will be possible to admit a much higher percentage. Of these seventeen cases, nine were suffering from laryngeal diphtheria, and owing to the urgency of the symptoms immediate tracheotomy was necessary as a life-saving measure. It is satisfactory to record that everyone of the cases in which the operation was performed completely recovered.

Five cases of typhoid fever were admitted during the year, owing to the circumstances of the cases, although no special accommodation for this disease will be available until the extensions are complete.

Your Smallpox Hospital at Whitehill has not been used during the year for the admission of patients. The male caretaker died during the year. Although no caretaker has been yet appointed in his place, the wards have been cleaned and kept in satisfactory order.

I have great pleasure in recording my appreciation of the work of the Matron and nursing staff during the year.

#### PAYMENTS BY PATIENTS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1888 . . . . .	108	4	6	1897 . . . . .	319	11	3	1906 . . . . .	32	6	0
1899 . . . . .	591	10	9	1898 . . . . .	264	14	1	1907 . . . . .	268	2	0
1890 . . . . .	122	14	6	1899 . . . . .	362	15	0	1908 . . . . .	220	12	0
1891 . . . . .	25	7	0	1900 . . . . .	1474	14	6	1909 . . . . .	158	4	6
1892 . . . . .	150	18	6	1901 . . . . .	629	0	2	1910 . . . . .	47	0	0
1893 . . . . .	122	12	0	1902 . . . . .	272	18	0	1911 . . . . .	—		
1894 . . . . .	150	9	10	1903 . . . . .	915	5	5	1912 . . . . .	—		
1895 . . . . .	176	15	4	1904 . . . . .	731	9	9				
1896 . . . . .	191	8	11	1905 . . . . .	261	0	6				

#### NETT COST OF MAINTENANCE.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1888 . . . . .	715	0	2	1897 . . . . .	1592	9	6	1906 . . . . .	2786	3	10½
1889 . . . . .	864	19	0	1898 . . . . .	1316	7	8	1907 . . . . .	3060	1	4
1890 . . . . .	606	16	2	1899 . . . . .	924	5	2	1908 . . . . .	2790	2	5½
1891 . . . . .	928	6	2	1900 . . . . .	389	5	5	1909 . . . . .	2627	15	1
1892 . . . . .	509	19	8	1901 . . . . .	3113	14	11	1910 . . . . .	2302	6	6½
1893 . . . . .	1392	8	11	1902 . . . . .	2598	0	4	1911 . . . . .	2425	3	2
1894 . . . . .	1313	12	0	1903 . . . . .	3801	6	2	1912 . . . . .	2490	0	4
1895 . . . . .	1137	5	11	1904 . . . . .	2476	19	10½				
1896 . . . . .	1544	11	7	1905 . . . . .	2524	13	10				



CASES TREATED FROM 1891 TO 1912 INCLUSIVE, IN THE TWO HOSPITALS.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Smallpox .....	0	6	22	26	2	1	0	0	0	6	1	57	89	159	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever....	32	26	127	151	112	265	279	115	46	216	403	318	371	271	120	81	265	386	438	175	150	199
Typhus .....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric .....	15	16	85	21	40	38	47	58	27	64	38	18	1	14	23	23	18	18	14	8	7	6
Diphtheria .....	1	2	9	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	0	5	3	7	14	14	17
Other Diseases ..	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals .....	48	51	244	200	154	306	326	173	76	293	444	395	464	445	147	105	289	409	461	197	171	223

YEAR 1912.

The following table gives the number of cases dealt with by the Hospital during the past year :—

<i>Name of Disease.</i>	<i>In Hospital, 1st Jan., 1912.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Recovered and Discharged</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>In Hospital, 31st Dec., 1912.</i>
Scarlet Fever...	37	162	176	5	18
Typhoid Fever...	1	5	4	2	—
Diphtheria.....	—	17	11	2	4
Puerperal Fever	—	1	—	1	—
Totals.....	38	185	191	10	22



**Expenditure on Hospital Account**

From January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

## DIALSTONE LANE HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....	891	17	9			
Services of Extra Nurses.....	12	1	6			
Food, Stimulants and Drugs.....	534	6	7			
Coal, Coke, Lighting and Water.....	279	7	9			
Rates and Tithe Rent Charge.....	110	17	2			
Repairs and Alterations.....	13	12	3			
Dress Materials and Drapery.....	60	6	3			
Provender.....	69	4	7			
Harness, Repairs, Shoeing and Veterinary Atten- dance.....	14	18	9			
Repairing and Painting Ambulance.....	13	9	10			
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Stamps...	15	0	8			
Cleaning Materials.....	13	4	2			
Ironmongery, Crockery and Kitchen Utensils....	11	14	8			
Professional Services of Locum Tenens.....	20	5	0			
Petty Cash.....	7	14	0			
Gratuities to Nurses and Christmas Presents for Patients.....	8	4	6			
Clothing for Ambulance Men.....	6	12	6			
Insurances (Workmen's Compensation, &c.).....	12	14	7			
Expenses re L.G.B. Inquiry.....	5	16	1			
Redemption of Common Land Rent.....	12	14	4			
Surveyor's Assistants' Wages (re Extensions)....	109	9	10			
Capital Charges.....	78	14	8			
Miscellaneous.....	14	16	6			
	2317	3	11			
Income.....	35	16	0			
				2281	7	11

## WHITEHILL HOSPITAL.

Wages.....	56	14	0			
Coal, Coke, Lighting and Water.....	41	2	6			
Rates and Taxes.....	37	12	9			
Repairs.....	4	5	0			
Boiler.....	6	0	0			
Capital Charges.....	57	18	0			
Miscellaneous.....	5	0	2			
				208	12	5
Total Expenditure on Hospital Account.....	£2490	0	4			

**Bacteriological Examinations.**

During the year 177 specimens have been forwarded to Professor Delépine for examination, 28 from suspected typhoid fever cases, 62 from doubtful diphtheria cases, and 87 from suspected cases of phthisis. The results obtained on such bacteriological examination are given in the accompanying table :—

	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Negative.</i>		<i>Doubtful.</i>
Typhoid.....	11	..	16	..	1
Diphtheria.....	22	...	38	..	2
Phthisis.....	39	..	48	..	—
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals.....	72		102		3
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

**Limewash Brushes.**

Section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requires the owner or occupier of any house, any part of which is in a filthy or unwholesome condition, to limewash, cleanse, and purify the same. Facilities are granted to the poorest people for this purpose by the almost gratuitous loan of limewashing brushes by the Cleansing Department. As the cost of the limewash is a very small one, there is no reasonable excuse for many of the poorest dwellings being in an unwholesome and filthy condition. These limewash brushes are loaned at a charge of 1d. per day.

Appended is a statement of the Income and Expenditure for the past twelve years :—

	<i>Income.</i>				<i>Expenditure.</i>		
<i>Year.</i>	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1901-2.....	14	2	9	..	12	11	8
1902-3.....	14	2	6	..	16	16	0
1903-4.....	11	11	2	..	6	0	0
1904-5.....	11	5	1	..	15	12	0
1905-6.....	12	17	10	..	7	5	8
1906-7.....	13	4	6	..	8	6	6
1907-8.....	12	10	1	..	7	4	0
1908-9.....	10	5	4	..	5	4	8
1909-10....	10	2	2	..	7	17	6
1910-11....	7	11	11	..	5	15	0
1911-12....	11	0	6	..	8	19	6
1912-13....	8	5	0	..	6	15	0
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	£136	18	10	..	£108	7	6
	<hr/>				<hr/>		



### Paving, Sewering, &c.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for a statement giving the amount of paving, sewerage, etc., carried out by his department during the year under review :—

1. Length of back passages paved and sewered :—929 lineal yards.
2. Length of sewers laid :—1907 lineal yards.
3. No vertical shaft ventilators closed.
4. No surface sewers ventilators closed.
5. Lineal yards of old sewers taken up and relaid :—160.
6. Two cellar areas were closed for purposes of street improvements.
7. Seven houses demolished for purposes of street improvements.
8. 350 water closets erected in connection with new buildings.

### Scavenging.

I am indebted to the Borough Treasurer for the following statement giving the expenditure of the Cleansing Department during the year :—

From January 1st to December 31st, 1913.

	£	s.	d.
Nett Expenditure of Nightsoil and Day Scavenging Departments.....	15,561	5	10
General Maintenance Account of Nightsoil and Day Scavenging Departments (including £363 2s. 8d. Capital Charges).....	16,171	18	9
<i>Less</i> Income.....	610	12	11
	£15,561	5	10
General Maintenance Account of Whitehill (including £235 19s. 8d. Capital Charges).....	290	17	9
	£15,852	3	7
General Maintenance Account of Warth Meadow (including £107 6s. 0d. Capital Charges). £253 8 5			
Income.....	277	2	1
	Cr. 23	13	8
	£15,828	9	11

Legal Proceedings during the year, 1912.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Amount of Fines, &amp;c.</i>
Selling adulterated milk (added water)	Convicted	£1 and costs and Analyst's fee.
Do. (do.).....	„	£1 and costs and Analyst's fee.
Do. (do.).....	„	£1 and costs and Analyst's fee.
Do. (do.).....	„	£1 and costs and Analyst's fee.
Selling adulterated milk (added water and fat abstracted)	„	10/- and costs and Analyst's fee.
*Do. (fat abstracted)	„	£2 and costs and Analyst's fee.
Do. (do.) .....	Withdrawn	Costs.
Selling adulterated rum....	Convicted	£1 and costs and Analyst's fee.
Emitting black smoke from works chimney	Order made to abate	—

\* Appeal to Knutsford Quarter Sessions, July 3rd. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Meteorological Observations.

The Meteorological Station, the instruments in which are the gift of Mr. T. Kay, J.P., of this town, is situated in the centre of the town, in the Town's Yard, off St. Petersgate. The instruments are as follows :—

1. Stevenson's screen, containing (a) maximum thermometer, (b) minimum thermometer (for shade temperature), (c) wet and dry bulb hygrometer (Mason's).
2. Campbell's sunshine recorder.
3. Five-inch rain gauge.
4. Black and bright bulb thermometers (for " radiation " temperatures).
5. Grass minimum thermometer.
6. One foot and four-feet earth thermometers.
7. Robinson's anemometer.
8. Standard mercurial barometer (Kew pattern).

The last-mentioned instrument is fixed in the office of the Medical Officer of Health at a height of 261 feet above sea level.

Readings of these instruments are taken at 9 a.m. each day, and are subsequently corrected and recorded in a register kept for that purpose.

A tabulated statement of the readings for 1912 is given herewith.



Weekly Means of Observations at the Borough Meteorological Observatory, Stockport.

LATITUDE 53° 24' 12" N. LONGITUDE 2° 9' 14" W.

Cistern of Barometer 261·56 feet and Top of Raingauge 185·7 feet above Mean Sea-Level.

1912	Barometer reduced to Sea-level and 32° F.	Percentage Humidity Sat. = 100	THERMOMETERS.										Average Daily Rainfall.	Average Daily Sunshine
			SHADE				Sun Heat.	Solar Radiation	(Grass Min.)	UNDERGROUND				
			Max.	Min.	Range.	Corrected Mean.				1 Foot.	4 Feet.			
												Inches	Hrs. Min.	
1st Week	29.967	97.0	46.0	37.0	8.9	42.457	46.0	51.0	35.0	43.0	46.0	.16	—	
2nd „	29.752	96.0	46.0	36.0	8.1	41.121	49.0	57.0	32.0	41.0	46.0	.10	0 10	
3rd „	29.877	96.0	42.0	36.0	6.5	39.096	40.0	45.0	34.0	41.0	45.0	.10	—	
4th „	29.848	96.0	39.0	35.0	6.4	36.446	43.0	51.0	31.0	39.0	45.0	—	—	
5th „	29.918	83.0	36.0	23.0	13.6	28.721	44.0	58.0	18.0	36.0	44.0	.01	0 10	
6th „	29.208	95.0	44.0	31.0	9.3	36.971	52.0	66.0	28.0	35.0	43.0	.05	0 10	
7th „	29.746	97.0	47.0	40.0	5.5	42.432	49.0	57.0	35.0	39.0	42.0	.03	—	
8th „	29.647	90.0	51.0	43.0	9.6	46.921	57.0	70.0	39.0	43.0	43.0	.03	0 20	
9th „	29.710	84.0	53.0	43.0	9.0	47.718	66.0	86.0	40.0	44.0	44.0	.08	0 45	
10th „	29.421	89.0	49.0	39.0	9.2	42.754	61.0	83.0	35.0	43.0	45.0	.09	1 30	
11th „	29.861	95.0	50.0	41.0	10.5	44.043	62.0	79.0	38.0	44.0	44.0	.25	0 45	
12th „	29.155	90.0	49.0	35.0	13.5	40.271	64.0	87.0	31.0	43.0	45.0	.12	1 15	
13th „	29.901	85.0	53.0	43.0	9.2	47.489	68.0	93.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	.11	3 0	
14th „	30.032	90.0	53.0	39.0	14.4	44.450	67.0	93.0	35.0	45.0	45.0	.06	1 45	
15th „	29.925	72.0	51.0	35.0	15.7	42.493	69.0	97.0	30.0	44.0	46.0	.07	3 15	
16th „	30.154	77.0	61.0	41.0	18.0	49.139	75.0	99.0	34.0	46.0	46.0	.01	4 30	
17th „	30.224	60.0	65.0	45.0	21.7	54.232	85.0	111.0	38.0	50.0	46.0	—	9 0	
18th „	30.063	76.0	54.0	42.0	11.7	47.079	67.0	86.0	36.0	49.0	48.0	.02	0 45	
19th „	30.032	87.0	63.0	50.0	12.1	54.346	81.0	104.0	46.0	51.0	48.0	.07	0 30	
20th „	29.834	71.0	61.0	46.0	15.8	51.325	80.0	108.0	41.0	52.0	49.0	.10	3 45	
21st „	29.880	77.0	57.0	45.0	12.3	49.479	73.0	95.0	38.0	51.0	49.0	.14	1 30	
22nd „	29.912	77.0	64.0	45.0	18.7	52.879	82.0	107.0	39.0	52.0	49.0	.06	3 15	
23rd „	29.567	94.0	61.0	48.0	12.3	51.675	75.0	98.0	43.0	53.0	50.0	.14	0 45	
24th „	29.805	76.0	65.0	50.0	14.9	55.286	86.0	115.0	43.0	54.0	50.0	.18	3 30	
25th „	29.837	79.0	67.0	53.0	12.9	57.121	84.0	111.0	47.0	56.0	51.0	.16	2 30	
26th „	29.771	89.0	65.0	54.0	12.3	57.168	83.0	111.0	48.0	58.0	52.0	.10	1 45	
27th „	29.994	93.0	63.0	52.0	10.7	55.750	78.0	101.0	46.0	56.0	53.0	.08	0 15	
28th „	29.913	97.0	72.0	56.0	15.3	61.871	88.0	113.0	50.0	58.0	53.0	.02	1 0	
29th „	30.009	95.0	75.0	56.0	18.9	63.182	93.0	116.0	49.0	61.0	54.0	.04	3 45	
30th „	29.843	98.0	67.0	56.0	11.3	58.989	83.0	104.0	51.0	59.0	54.0	.27	—	
31st „	29.576	96.0	61.0	51.0	11.4	53.600	77.0	100.0	45.0	58.0	55.0	.32	1 0	
32nd „	29.571	95.0	63.0	51.0	13.0	54.529	78.0	101.0	45.0	56.0	55.0	.12	0 30	
33rd „	29.774	88.0	60.0	46.0	14.1	52.786	70.0	88.0	43.0	55.0	54.0	.21	0 10	
34th „	29.645	92.0	61.0	48.0	12.4	52.971	72.0	88.0	44.0	55.0	54.0	.38	0 15	
35th „	29.593	86.0	61.0	48.0	13.3	53.618	72.0	93.0	43.0	55.0	54.0	.16	0 30	
36th „	20.911	82.0	59.0	46.0	12.4	52.071	71.0	92.0	40.0	54.0	54.0	.18	1 15	
37th „	30.215	88.0	55.0	44.0	11.5	49.139	62.0	74.0	40.0	52.0	53.0	.05	0 45	
38th „	30.327	88.0	60.0	47.0	14.3	51.614	71.0	90.0	41.0	53.0	53.0	—	2 15	
39th „	30.261	83.0	58.0	43.0	13.5	49.657	71.0	93.0	36.0	50.0	53.0	—	2 45	
40th „	29.883	90.0	55.0	39.0	16.7	46.018	65.0	84.0	33.0	49.0	52.0	.02	2 0	
41st „	30.227	96.0	60.0	41.0	19.6	47.496	70.0	89.0	34.0	47.0	51.0	—	2 30	
42nd „	30.089	92.0	56.0	43.0	13.1	49.018	65.0	83.0	37.0	48.0	51.0	.09	0 45	
43rd „	29.434	92.0	51.0	37.0	14.8	42.379	57.0	72.0	30.0	46.0	51.0	.20	0 15	
44th „	29.622	92.0	52.0	40.0	13.5	45.561	59.0	73.0	34.0	46.0	50.0	.14	—	
45th „	30.145	96.0	53.0	42.0	8.6	47.021	58.0	67.0	38.0	45.0	49.0	.11	—	
46th „	29.800	90.0	46.0	37.0	9.1	41.268	49.0	58.0	31.0	44.0	49.0	.07	—	
47th „	30.108	94.0	50.0	42.0	8.2	46.039	54.0	61.0	36.0	44.0	48.0	.07	—	
48th „	29.558	94.0	43.0	34.0	12.2	38.571	42.0	49.0	27.0	43.0	48.0	.11	—	
49th „	29.889	95.0	49.0	33.0	12.8	41.539	47.0	51.0	26.0	40.0	47.0	.14	—	
50th „	29.803	96.0	52.0	39.0	12.1	45.871	50.0	53.0	34.0	42.0	46.0	.20	—	
51st „	29.754	93.0	48.0	38.0	10.1	43.457	47.0	53.0	32.0	43.0	46.0	.10	—	
52nd „	29.598	93.0	50.0	39.0	11.2	44.875	51.0	56.0	31.0	43.0	46.0	.14	—	





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